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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: recast. Temp. 3-2 (37-37). Tomorrow fog, ring. Yesterday's temp. 7-4 (45-39). LONDON: udy, dry. Temp. 7-4 (45-39). Tomorrow bright. terday's temp. 9-6 (48-47). CHANNEL: lerate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 12-0 (54-32). W YORK: Showers. Temp. 13-3 (55-35). terday's temp. 16-4 (60-39).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	£1 90
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr
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Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,290 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 29-30, 1973 Established 1887



United Press International.

Reader in Paris looks at "The Gulag Archipelago," the xander I. Solzhenitsyn book which was just published.

blished in Russian in Paris

ew Solzhenitsyn Work Out: ast Study of Soviet Terror

By Harrison E. Salisbury

EW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—nder I. Solzhenitsyn, the el Prize-winning author, pub-ed in Paris today a massive orical exposé of the Soviet ret police, prison camp and or system, called "The Gulag hipelago."

r. Solzhenitsyn's 260,000-word k is so explosive that it may duce a confrontation between author and the Kremlin. Be-se of the author's international ding, the account is expected arouse wide discussion in the t.

The Gulag Archipelago" is a ual documentary, an "experi-nt in literary investigation," in words of the author. It mines in great detail the total rations and impact of the let apparatus of repression n its inception under Lenin ediately after the revolution November, 1917, through the ding half-century.

lthough Mr. Solzhenitsyn's ount formally ends with the ation in 1956, he incorporated is foreword a direct warning is contemporary readers that freedom does not come to my ntry for a long time" then the very reading of his new work "will be very dangerous."

In a lengthy declaration in August, Mr. Solzhenitsyn emphasized that "torture and torment" on an unparalleled scale continued in the Soviet Union. He warned that the police system exhaustively examined in his book remained intact and that Soviet writers, poets, philosophers, mathematicians and others were being subjected to forced labor, the tortures of interrogation and all of the burdens of the system created in 1918.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn conceded that some relaxation of the system occurred in the early days of Nikita S. Khrushchev's regime, when hundreds of thousands, if not millions, including him, were released from the camps.

But Mr. Solzhenitsyn insisted that the apparatus of police control remained intact and had even been extended with the refinement of electronic monitoring devices and the reported use of mental hospitals for the incarceration of persons whose only abnormality is a willingness to criticize the regime.

Rumors of the existence of Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

eroflot Is Publicly Criticized n Moscow on Safety Record

OSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP).—Aero-the Soviet Union's national ine, has acknowledged pub-y that it has a safety problem. fter a string of at least 17 air shes in little more than a r, the journal of the Civil ation Ministry devoted its l editorial this month to "In-asing Flight Safety." It was first public criticism of its d in the recollection of West-specialists.

he prominent editorial in the thly Grashdanskaya Aviatsia vil Aviation) pointed out short-ings that included inadequate ning of flight crews and lax cking of equipment.

eroflot, a state monopoly, flew million passengers last year l has worldwide routes totaling 000 miles, making it the ld's largest airline.

High-Level Concern

cording to the International Transport Association, the ond largest airline is United Lines, which flew 30 million seng rs in 1972. In the period Aeroflot's crashes, United had y one, on Dec. 8, 1972, at Chi-o, in which 45 persons died.

he Soviet editorial revealed t Civil Aviation Minister Boris gayev, recently elevated to the k of marshal, had convened special ministerial group to ess that "flight safety was, and remains our most impor-t task."

Top-level concern also was ex-ssed at the Dec. 12 session of e Supreme Soviet, the national rliament, when State Plan rector Nikolai Baibakov assur-the delegates that Aeroflot was "taking further measures on providing flight security."

In 15 months, 17 Aeroflot planes are known to have crashed, including the in-flight explosion at the Paris air show June 3 of the Tu-144 supersonic airliner and the Moscow crash on Oct. 13, 1972, of an Ilyushin-62, killing 176 passengers and crew, one of the worst disasters in civil aviation history.

Crashes Not Publicized

Airplanes involved in the other crashes included almost the whole gamut of planes in the Aeroflot fleet, from the old workhorse Tu-104, with two crashes, to the new trijet Tu-154, with four crashes in as many months this year.

These are the accidents witnessed by foreigners, involving foreigners or verified indirectly by foreigners. Air crashes are rarely reported in the Soviet press.

When a domestic flight goes down, families of the victims are given about $450, an urn for the victim's ashes and a warning to keep quiet.

Officials of foreign airlines operating out of Moscow report that Soviet safety practices and equipment lag far behind those of the West.

Officials of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration were given a rare glimpse into Soviet safety practices in 1967 before the Moscow-New York route was opened up. FAA inspectors found Soviet safety standards more lenient than those set by the International Civil Aviation Organization, to which the Soviet Union does not belong.

U.K. Gets Break on Fuel Front

Power Engineers To End Slowdown

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Britain's electrical power engineers, one of the three labor unions whose job actions have jeopardized the national energy supply, agreed today to resume their normal work procedures.

The agreement, involving the 18,000-member Electrical Power Engineers Association, was achieved as the number of layoffs in British industry because of the energy crisis climbed to 544,000 from 400,000 yesterday.

The resumption of normal work procedures by the power engineers will enable the dwindling supply of electricity to be controlled more efficiently, but it will have no impact on plans for most of industry to begin operating on a three-day work week in the new year.

The shorter work week is being imposed by the government because supplies of power are inadequate to maintain full production, mainly because of the job actions by the nation's coal miners, railroad engineers and electrical engineers.

No Progress on Coal

No progress was visible today in negotiations to end the wage dispute between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Miners, whose ban on overtime has reduced coal production by 40 percent. Coal is the chief fuel used for electricity generation here.

A four-hour negotiating session was adjourned until after the New Year's holiday. "We have not made much progress, but hope to make more progress on Wednesday," said Joseph Gormley, president of the miners' union.

Meanwhile, British Rail indicated that a settlement of its dispute with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen also was not imminent, although the nationalized railroad did agree to meet with the union and two others on Wednesday.

A ban on overtime and Sunday work by the rail union has seriously disrupted train service throughout the nation and has sharply curtailed deliveries to the power stations of the reduced quantities of coal being mined.

The work slowdowns by the power engineers have been regarded as the least disruptive of the three principal labor disputes affecting Britain. Therefore, the resumption of normal hours by the union on Wednesday will do the least to resolve the energy crisis.

Seven-Week Refusal

The refusal of the electrical engineers to do "out-of-hours" work for the last seven weeks has meant that maintenance and other operations required outside the normal working day were not accomplished.

As a result, voltage cutbacks due to fuel shortages at the power plants could not always be effectively monitored and the supply of electricity was subject to sporadic interruptions.

However, the accord with the electrical workers can do nothing to offset the impact of reduced supplies of coal and disruptions in the supply of oil from the Middle East.

The Confederation of British Industry said tonight: "Welcome though the settlement is, the CBI is still strongly of the opinion that until the other industrial disputes are settled, there is still going to be an overwhelming need to conserve energy, and in the short term there is no alternative to a three-day week."

The value of the settlement, portions of which are retroactive

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

PULLBACK TALKS—Israelis (background), Egyptians (foreground) and the UN mediator (center) at Geneva Friday.

In Airline Take-Over

Hughes, 4 Associates Named In U.S. Criminal Indictment

By Robert A. Wright

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Howard R. Hughes, the reclusive billionaire, two of his top aides and two other associates were named yesterday in a nine-count criminal indictment by a federal grand jury here.

The defendants were accused of stock manipulation and conspiracy in connection with the acquisition by Mr. Hughes in 1969 of Air West, an airline.

Named with Mr. Hughes in the indictment were Robert A. Maheu, the former head of the Hughes hotel and gambling interests here; Chester C. Davis, the chief legal counsel of Mr. Hughes's wholly owned Summa Corp.; David B. Charnay, the president of Four Star International, a television and motion-picture production company in Los Angeles, and James H. Nall, who is in charge of land acquisition for Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations.

Named as co-conspirators, but not indicted, were Herman (Hank) Greenspun, the owner and editor of the Las Vegas Sun, and George Crockett, a long-time friend of Mr. Hughes.

Conviction for conspiracy carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Conviction for stock manipulation could result in two years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Judge Roger D. Foley of the U.S. District Court set Jan. 11 for the arraignment of the defendants, but it is considered unlikely that Mr. Hughes will appear. He has not appeared in public in more than two decades, despite being a principal in many lawsuits.

Mr. Hughes moved suddenly last week from London to Freeport, the Bahamas. Earlier this month, a Bahamian magistrate refused to extradite to the United States Robert L. Vesco, a financier who is accused in a New York indictment of fraud and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The first count of yesterday's indictment charges the defendants and co-conspirators with conspiring between June, 1968, and April, 1970, to depress the market price of Air West stock. This was done, the indictment said, through sales by Mr. Charnay, Mr. Greenspun and Mr. Crockett of 46,000 shares of Air West stock in two days in December, 1968.

Mr. Hughes, Mr. Maheu and Mr. Davis were charged with bringing pressure through lawsuits against Air West directors who had voted against selling the airline to Mr. Hughes. The alleged

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Average Income Rose Sharply in U.S. Last Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The income of the typical American family rose sharply in 1972, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

It said that the median income for all American families rose 8.1 percent in 1972, to $11,120. Even after allowing for inflation, the report said, this was about 4.6 percent higher than in 1971.

The average white family's income rose 8.2 percent, to $11,549; the typical black family's rose 6.6 percent, to $6,864.

Beirut to Sell 10 of 18 Jets In Air Force

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 28 (AP).—Ten jets of Lebanon's 18-plane air force are up for sale, Defense Minister Nasri Maalouf has announced.

He said in a statement the government was ready to sell the French-built Mirage III-C fighter-interceptors if the buyer had the approval of France.

Mr. Maalouf added that *there were no prospective* buyers yet. He gave no price. The remaining eight of Lebanon's combat planes are British-made Hawker Hunters.

He said the government had decided to sell the planes because it wanted to use the funds to re-equip the army with "useful weapons" costing about $900 million. Presumably this would include new jets.

Aide Says Nixon Reconsiders Plan to Make Tapes Public

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP).—President Nixon has halted a planned move to make public the summaries of some Watergate-related tapes, the Western White House acknowledged today.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that Mr. Nixon and his aides were "re-evaluating the question of releasing summaries of the tapes," because of a subpoena from the Senate Watergate committee for what he called "massive" amounts of tapes and documents. Another reason, he said, is that one tape provided by the White House for use in a court suit was played at a recent Washington cocktail party.

Other sources said that Mr. Nixon has made a definite decision against disclosing summaries of seven tapes that have been turned over to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

The Washington Post reported today that the decision to withhold summaries reflects a belief by senior aides that the recordings indicate that, at the least, Mr. Nixon knew of the Watergate cover-up several days before last March 21, the date on which the President has said he first learned of it.

Asked about this, Mr. Warren said, "There is nothing in these tapes that is inconsistent with the President's May 22 statement" saying he had become aware of the cover-up on March 21.

At another point, however, Mr. Warren recalled that Mr. Nixon has said there "could be ambiguity" in assessing the tapes, leading different listeners to reach different conclusions.

The White House spokesman went on to say that if release of the tapes to the Watergate committee led to selective, piecemeal public disclosure, this "could lead to confusion in the mind of the American public and further distortion of the facts of the case."

In November Mr. Nixon promised to make full public disclosures concerning the Watergate conspiracy, operations of the White House "plumbers" group, handling of an ITT anti-trust case, political contributions by milk producers and his personal finances.

ITT and Milk

To date, only the financial disclosures have been made. In Washington White House aide Melvin R. Laird said today that there will be disclosure of documents dealing with ITT and the milk producers. He did not mention the Watergate burglary, the cover-up or the activities of the "plumbers."

Asked if the White House now has decided against making any

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israeli Court Leaves Meir Foe on Ballot

By Alvin Rosenfeld

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 (WP).—With the crucial parliamentary election only three days away, the main opposition party today won a tactical victory.

The High Court rejected a leftist appeal to bar Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon from candidacy on the nationalist Likud list in Monday's voting.

Gen. Sharon, a reservist, was mobilized at the outset of the Yom Kippur war in technical violation of a law that parliamentary candidates may not be called into service within 100 days of the election.

The general, who led the Israeli forces in crossing the Suez Canal, has not campaigned. But as a major figure in the war he is considered a powerful drawing card for the rightist Likud party in its battle against Premier Golda Meir's Labor alignment.

Today's newspapers, the Israeli weekend editions, were filled with advertisements by the leading parties. Tonight the campaign goes into recess for the Sabbath. But at sundown tomorrow it will be renewed for a climax featuring dozens of public meetings.

Labor vs. Likud

The campaign centers on the questino of whether Labor should be strengthened because of its experience and skill in peace negotiations or chastised because its leaders failed to be on guard against the Yom Kippur attack.

At stake are 120 seats in the Knesset (parliament). There are 2,037,171 registered voters.

The elections were originally scheduled for Oct. 30, but with the outbreak of war on Oct. 6, they were put off until now.

Altogether, 1,065 candidates are running on 13 party lists under a proportional representation system by which seats are allocated according to the number of votes each list gets.

The main fight is between the Labor coalition, which controlled 60 of the 120 seats in the outgoing Knesset, and Likud, which had 32.

Egyptians Electioneer

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Egypt literally exploded onto Israel's election campaign scene yesterday by firing several artillery shells loaded with political propaganda leaflets at Israeli forces on the west bank of the Suez Canal, a military spokesman said today.

The leaflets, printed in Hebrew, concentrated their attacks on Likud, a military source said.

Progress Reported At Geneva

'Some Principles' On Suez Pullback

GENEVA, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Egyptian and Israeli generals today announced that a consensus had been reached on some principles involved in separating their armies on the tense Suez Canal front.

After a meeting that lasted two hours and 10 minutes, the two sides said they had exchanged views and sought clarifications concerning other principles of disengagement and agreed to meet again next Wednesday, two days after Israel's national elections.

"Consensus was reached on some principles of disengagement," Gen. Tahal el-Magdoub of Egypt and Gen. Mordecai Gur of Israel said in a brief communique after today's meeting, the second since the Middle East peace conference last week set up a military working group to negotiate troop disengagement.

Both sides adhered strictly to an agreement at their first session Wednesday to maintain absolute secrecy as to details of the separation negotiations.

Conference sources, however, said the consensus may well have involved some matters of principle put forward by Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, the neutral chairman and representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Just as the communiqué on some progress was announced in Geneva, a military spokesman in Cairo reported the shooting down of an Israeli warplane in the southern sector of the Suez Canal. Israel promptly denied the Cairo statement.

The troop-disengagement talks are complicated by the fact that Israel has between 9,000 and 12,000 troops west of the canal while 22,000 Egyptian troops are on the east bank.

The communiqué issued after today's closely-guarded session at the Palais des Nations said:

"Consensus was reached on some principles of disengagement.

"There was a further frank exchange of views on other principles.

"Clarifications were also sought by both sides regarding details of these principles.

"It was agreed that the next meeting of the military working group will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 5 p.m."

Conference officials described today's session as "serious and businesslike."

The two generals and their aides did not salute each other or shake hands either before or after the meeting, they said.

UN sources said it was Gen. Siilasvuo who suggested that the next meeting be held on Jan. 2, *after the Israeli elections, and* that the Egyptians agreed.

Israeli sources had said before that Israel could not be expected to put forward any new substantive proposals until after a new government's installation in Jerusalem.

Egypt, meanwhile, made it clear in Cairo statements that any progress on political matters at the peace conference depends on disengagement.

An Egyptian spokesman said that Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy would not return to Geneva unless disengagement was successfully negotiated.

Dayan Explains Position

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel had recently considered but rejected the option of preventive military strikes against threatening Arab forces.

"In the most recent period, there were two dates on which occasions presented themselves in which we supposed that an Arab attack might be launched against us," Gen. Dayan said at a Tel Aviv Engineers Club luncheon.

The defense minister said: "None of us lacked the understanding of the value of a preventive attack, but I did not hear in the cabinet or the general staff the proposal... that we should be first and hit them.

"Why not? Because from a general political view it is impossible," he said.

"There is a cease-fire, there is no war now and there is the Geneva conference... and for us to enter a preventive attack is impossible."

Qadhafi Assails Separate Peace

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi, in an interview published here today, called on Arabs to rebel against any Arab country making unilateral peace with Israel.

In the interview in the pro-Libyan weekly Beirut Al Masa, Col. Qadhafi suggested that the Palestinian guerrilla movement should spearhead any popular action against such governments.

Screening Semen May Enable Choice in Sex of Children

Helped by Male-Making Sperms' Better Swimming

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Experimenters have developed a semen-screening technique that they believe can sharply increase the likelihood that a couple desiring to produce a boy rather than a girl can do so.

The method, reported by a group at the Schering laboratories in Berlin, involves screening from human semen those sperm that would produce females. The remaining sperm would then be used for artificial insemination.

The procedure, dependent on the slightly greater swimming ability of male-producing sperm, cannot be used to favor the birth of girl babies.

Immunological Approach

However, a research project in this city has developed a method of increasing the production of female mice.

Its approach is immunological and thus differs basically from that of the Berlin group. So far it has increased the proportion of female births by only 8 percent. However, in an editorial, the British journal Nature has said of this effect:

"Although small, one can imagine many situations in farm livestock where such a change, if accompanied by no decrease in fertility, would be of considerable economic importance." The method was described in the Nov. 30 issue of Nature by Dorothea Bennett, professor of anatomy at Cornell University Medical College, and Edward A. Boyse of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center here.

The Schering results are reported in the Dec. 14 issue of Nature. Using semen provided by 17 donors, the experimenters were able to increase the percentage of male-producing sperm from roughly 50 percent to 65 percent. Determination of this change was made possible by a new straining process that singles out the male-producing variety.

The sex of the mammalian offspring, be it a man or a mouse, is determined by the nature of the sex chromosome carried by the sperm that fertilizes the egg within the female.

Each individual carries two sets of chromosomes within the nuclei of his body cells: one set derived from each parent. The egg cells and sperm carry only one set so that, when combined, a double set results.

So far as the sex-determining chromosomes are concerned, the normal male carries one of the "Y" type (derived from its father) and one of the "X" type (derived from its mother).

The female carries two of the X-type and can produce only egg cells with X-type sex chromosomes. The male, however, can generate sperm with either X or Y-type sex chromosomes, making for an almost equal production of male and female offspring.

German Technique

The German technique derives from earlier work in Britain, notably by A.M. Roberts at Guy's Hospital Medical School in London. Dr. Roberts pointed out last year that X-type sperm carry slightly more DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) than Y-type sperm. Presumably this is because the X chromosome is slightly richer in that substance, which is the basic archive of genetic information.

This makes the X-type sperm slightly heavier and 1 percent fatter. Consequently, on the average, it swims 0.15 percent slower than the Y-type sperm. Sperm are propelled by a whiplash tail, or flagellum.

Dr. Roberts showed that when sperm were liberated at the top of a tube of seminal plasma (from which sperm had previously been eliminated), the Y sperm tended to move down through the fluid more rapidly than the X sperm. This produced a region in the tube enriched in sperm.

He noted that boy babies outnumber girl babies in a ratio of 106 to 100 and suggested that this might in part "be due to preferential progress of the lighter Y sperm through the female reproductive tract."

The Berlin group—R. J. Ericsson, C. N. Langevin and M. Nishino—has sought to select a medium sufficiently dense to screen out the weaker swimmers most effectively. They have used various albumin solutions derived both from eggs and from cattle serum.

Motive Is Uncertain

German Executive Kidnapped In Ulster; IRA Is Suspected

BELFAST, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Thomas Niedermayer, honorary West German consul here and managing director of the Northern Ireland branch of Grundig, one of the biggest employers in the province, was kidnapped from his home last night.

Despite a wide search, there was no trace tonight of the 46-year-old industrialist. The police said there had been no contact with the kidnappers, but the list of suspects is topped by the underground Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, which is active in the west Belfast area near Mr. Niedermayer's home.

An official from the West German Embassy in London flew here today to be with the two Niedermayer children, Gabrielle, 20, and Renate, 16. Their mother is in a hospital with a serious illness.

Photographs of the missing man have been issued to policemen and British soldiers. He has ben managing director of the Ulster branch of the West German electronics company for 12 years. A special watch is being kept on border roads in case an attempt is made to smuggle him into the Irish Republic.

In London, West German Ambassador Karl Gunther von Hase said after a meeting with Francis Pym, the British secretary for Northern Ireland, that since no contact had been made with the kidnappers he did not want to speculate on possible motives. He said he had been assured by the British authorities that they were doing everything they could to recover Mr. Niedermayer.

His kidnapping is a blow to Northern Ireland's new coalition administration, due to take office on Jan. 1. In a last-minute goodwill gesture, the Roman Catholic partner in the new executive, the Social Democratic and Labor party, called today for the ending of a two-year rent and local-tax strike.

Mr. Niedermayer was resting, his feet in slippers, when two men called at his home and told one of his daughters that they had accidentally damaged his car. He went outside to speak with them. What happened next was seen by a German colleague who lives across the street. As Mr. Niedermayer turned back toward his front door, the men grabbed him and bundled him into a waiting car.

Possible Motives

If the kidnapping is the work of the IRA, security chiefs believe the aim may be to obtain the release or transfer to Northern Ireland of two sisters, Dolours and Marion Price, who were recently sentenced in Britain for their part in a car-bomb attack in London last March.

Alternatively, it may be a means to raise ransom money from the Grundig company or it could be the IRA's latest attempt to hit Ulster's economy by frightening off foreign investment. Grundig employs 1,200 at its factory near Belfast. Earlier this month, Mr. Niedermayer received wide publicity for his part in having persuaded the parent company to expand the plant and build a new one near Newry, which would create 1,500 new jobs.

He has been known as a fair employer who made no distinction between Protestants and Catholics in his work force. Workers' representatives at the factory issued a statement pleading for his release in the interests of all working people in Northern Ireland.



UPI.

Thomas Niedermayer

Cambodian Units Report Repulsing Assaults by Rebels

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 28 (AP).—Government forces north of Phnom Penh on the west bank of the Mekong River repulsed an insurgent attack on a defense position, while on Highway 4 west of the capital a number of rebel assaults were also unsuccessful, military sources reported today.

Operations were continuing to retake Bridges 7 through 10 on Highway 7, military sources said.

At insurgent positions athwart vital Highway 4, 39 miles west of Phnom Penh, fighting was reported at a number of positions as a government task force pushed to open the road.

Reports said insurgent probes at six locations near Highway 4 were beaten off. Casualties were not reported.

In Saigon meanwhile, the South Vietnamese command reported small-scale skirmishes and terrorist attacks around the country. It said a bomb thrown in a hamlet 75 miles south of Da Nang killed 10 civilians, including the hamlet chief, and wounded 17.

Palestinian People Are Asked To Give an Opinion on Terror

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (AP).—A statement purporting to come from the terrorist group that made the firebomb-hijack attack at Rome's airport last week called today for a plebiscite in all Palestinian refugee camps to approve or condemn the operation.

The statement, published in the Beirut newspaper Al Liwa, challenged plans of the Palestine Liberation Organization to try the five terrorists who killed 32 persons at the Rome and Athens airports.

"We are ready to settle the controversy over the operation by a plebiscite held in all Palestinian refugee camps in the Middle East," the statement said.

"We reject the incessant attacks waged against us by the guerrilla leadership and are willing to accept the verdict of the Palestinian people in a plebiscite."

The statement, like one issued presumably by the same group last Friday, did not give the name of the organization. The five terrorists, who surrendered in Kuwait and are reported still being questioned there, were said to have refused to identify their organization or themselves.

The statement said the Rome-Athens operation was aimed at "foiling U.S.-sponsored efforts to bring about a humiliating peace in the Middle East and liquidate the Palestinian question . . . efforts that have already dragged defeatist Arab regimes into unthinkable concessions to Israel."

Spokesmen for the PLO, the umbrella guerrilla organization recognized by the Arab governments, have said that Kuwait has tacitly agreed to deliver the five terrorists to the PLO for trial after their interrogation.

Three Arabs Denounce Act

ROME, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Three Arabs accused of planning to shoot down an Israeli airliner here, using guided missiles, today denounced last week's firebomb attack.

Their trial was adjourned on Dec. 17, the day of the terrorist act.

Gabriel Khouri, a Syrian, said when he entered the court today, "My companions and myself wish to denounce the criminal attack at Fiumicino [airport] which constitutes an act of barbarity that harms the Arab cause."

The trial was later adjourned until Feb. 20, after ballistics experts gave evidence on the Soviet-made ground-to-air missiles discovered in the Arabs' suburban apartment.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	58	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Rain
ANKARA	3	37	Fog
ATHENS	6	43	Fair
BEIRUT	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	0	32	Fog
BERLIN	2	36	Overcast
BRUSSELS	3	37	Overcast
BUDAPEST	0	32	Fog
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	47	Rain
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	Rain
GENEVA	6	43	Rain
ISTANBUL	4	39	Fog
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	7	45	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Overcast
MADRID	2	36	Fair
MILAN	3	37	Overcast
MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—2	28	Overcast
MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	47	Sunny
NICE	12	54	Fog
OSLO	5	41	Fog
PARIS	6	43	Overcast
PRAGUE	1	34	Rain
ROME	0	32	Sunny
SOFIA	7	45	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Sunny
TEHRAN	0	32	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	3	37	Fog
VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
WARSAW	3	37	Rain
WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



Associated Press.

Photos from the Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn book, "The Gulag Archipelago." From the left, the author as a captain in the Red Army in 1944, his imprisonment in Siberia in 1946, and after his release in 1953. The author had withheld the book for several years.

New Solzhenitsyn Book Appears

(Continued from Page 1)

Solzhenitsyn's work had circulated for several years but there had been no public information as to its exact contents.

The story behind the manuscript—insofar as it is known—is replete with high drama, conspiratorial secrecy and tragedy.

Mr. Solhenitsyn's decision to authorize publication of the book at this time followed a reported incident involving the Soviet security police who are believed to have been working for several years to uncover the nature of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's new work.

Last August, according to a statement issued by the writer, the police arrested a Leningrad woman, Yelizaveta Voronyanskaya, in whose hands the author had placed one copy of "The Gulag Archipelago" for safekeeping. Mrs. Voronyanskaya was interrogated around the clock for five days in a manner reminiscent of the brutalities described in the author's book.

At the end of nearly 120 hours of continuous questioning, without sleep, worn down and terrorized, Mrs. Voronyanskaya broke down and revealed the whereabouts of the manuscript Mr. Solzhenitsyn had given her. She was released shortly thereafter by the police, returned home and committed suicide.

It was this event that impelled Mr. Solzhenitsyn to release his exposé for publication in the West. The first copies of the book, in Russian, were printed today by Editions YMCA-Press, a Russian-language publisher in Paris. The press was once associated with the Young Men's Christian Association.

U.S. Publication Set

The book will be published in the United States next April.

Publication of the book may become a test case of the Soviet Union's adherence, effective last May 23, to international copyright arrangements. The Soviet decision has been viewed as intended, at least in part, to prohibit the publication of unauthorized manuscripts in the West.

Many of the persons named in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's study are still living. For this reason, he had hoped to postpone publication for several years to prevent reprisals.

The interrogation and suicide of Mrs. Voronyanskaya led Mr. Solzhenitsyn to alter his plans radically. With at least a substantial part of his manuscript in the hands of the police—some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's friends have said that for security reasons he had not given the whole body of his work to Mrs. Voronyanskaya—the author felt he had no alternative but to go forward with publication.

In the case of his novels, "The First Circle" and "The Cancer Ward," the secret police had obtained copies of his manuscripts, circulated them within the Soviet Union for their own purposes and then attempted to negotiate their sale to foreign publishers, while placing blame for these activities on Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself.

Advance Precautions

In the case of "The Gulag Archipelago"—the title derives from the Russian acronym for the main administration of corrective-labor camps—Mr. Solzhenitsyn took precautions long in advance. No specific details of how the manuscript was brought from the Soviet Union to the West have been revealed; nor did it seem likely that such revelations would be made in the near future.

But circumstances of the publication suggested that Mr. Solzhenitsyn long ago had recognized that the only method by which he could maintain control over his work and prevent the Soviet security police from thwarting his plans for publication would be to make certain that a copy of the manuscript was in safe hands somewhere outside the Soviet Union.

He gave a hint of this in a press interview last August, at a time when he had received a number of threats on his life, threats contained in communications sent him through the Soviet mail.

In discussing these threats with correspondents he warned, "My death will not make happy those people who count on my death to stop my literary activities."

"Immediately after my death or immediately after I have disappeared or have been deprived of my liberty," he said, "my literary last will and testament will irrevocably come into force."

Then, he said, "the main part of my works will start being published—works I have refrained from publishing all those years."

Collective Work

It was shortly after this defiant statement that the secret police managed to obtain Mr. Solzhenitsyn's manuscript. Some of the author's friends believe the police may have intensified their efforts to uncover the manuscript as a result of the author's warning.

In any event, his declaration in August strongly implied that he had taken steps to make certain thes his work would be published regardless of his personal fate—a statement that was taken to indicate he knew that copies of the manuscripts or manuscripts were in safe hands beyond the reach of the Soviet security police.

In publishing "The Gulag Archipelago" at this time, Mr. Solzhenitsyn took pains to note that it was in essence a collective work, in which he had been aided and assisted by at least 227 other persons, former inmates of the Soviet prison system. He had intended naming all of them but now has held back for fear of police reprisals against them.

The "archipelago" of the work is the almost unbelievable network of secret police installations, camps, prisons, transit centers, communications facilities, transportation systems and spying organizations which, he says, honeycombs the Soviet Union. No Soviet citizen is ever more than a short distance from some link of this colossal apparatus that permeates all Soviet governmental, party and social organizations.

Numerous studies of the Soviet repression system have been published in the West but nothing so complete, so carefully documented and painstakingly assembled.

The book records an unrelieved sequence of horrors, atrocities and instances of man's inhumanity against man—a record which the author believes makes that of the Spanish Inquisition, for example, look adolescent.

Never in the history of any land, Mr. Solzhenitsyn contends, has any people so suffered at the hands of its government as under the Soviet system. He does not explicitly call for the downfall of the regime, but makes clear his opinion that without fundamental change, repression of the Soviet people cannot be ended.

M. Solzhenitsyn presents a detailed statistical comparison between conditions under the czars and in the Soviet Union. In every category—arrests, terms of imprisonment, executions—he finds that the Soviet regime has exceeded czarist rule by a ratio ranging from 10 to 1 to 1,000 to 1.

In comparing the Soviet regime to that of Hitler, Mr. Solzhenitsyn suggests that the Nazis were almost benign by comparison. He asserts that the total Soviet victims in more than 50 years dwarfs that of Hitler's years.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, an often-decorated front-line artillery captain, was himself arrested in the winter of 1945. He spent the next nine years in prison camps, followed by several years of forced exile in Central Asia. "The Gulag Archipelago" not only details the Soviet terror system but portrays Mr. Solzhenitsyn's own exeprience—a psychological study of the impact of the system upon a loyal and devoted Soviet citizen. He reveals step by step his reluctant abandonment of faith in the Communist doctrine and in Lenin and his subsequent total disillusion and despair that the system can be reformed or altered without a change in fundamental philosophy.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's monumental inquiry was initiated shortly after his own arrest when he determined to dedicate his life to investigating the system. He questioned one fellow prisoner after another in every jail, prison, labor camp, transit point, transportation vehicle to which he was confined. He built up a mosaic which revealed the underlying pattern and the endless tentacles of the "Gulag Archipelago."

At first he tried to take notes and conceal them, but he quickly learned that this was far too dangerous. He was constantly compelled to destroy his notes for fear they would be discovered by the prison authorities.

Then, he decided to make use of his extraordinary retentive memory, developed in his profession as a mathematician. He found that he was able to imprint on his mind thousands of specific items, names, dates and occurrences and store them for later use.

Once released from prison and exile he continued his task, enlisting a coterie of intimate friends, several of whom had been prison companions. In 1962, with the publication of his fictional account of prison camp life, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," his efforts were given tremendous impetus. Thousands of Russians read his book. Many wrote to him of their personal experiences.

"Ivan Denisovich" was published through the patronage of Khrushchev. But when Khrushchev fell from power, the Communist party line turned uncompromisingly against further exposure of secret police atrocities. This was a chapter in Soviet experience that the party decided must be buried.

Aide Says Nixon Reconsiders Plan to Make Tapes Public

(Continued from Page 1)

public disclosures relating to the "plumbers," Mr. Warren said, "I have nothing on that." But he said Mr. Nixon's desire to clear up all Watergate-related matters "remains the same."

White House sources have reported that Mr. Nixon will resist the Watergate committee's subpoena for tapes and documents.

"I have nothing to say on that subject," said Mr. Warren.

The spokesman also was vague on the manner in which possible future disclosures will be made by Mr. Nixon. He said that the President will meet with Republican congressional leaders on the subject and that the public will learn of the disclosed materials "sooner or later."

Mr. Warren insisted that all of Mr. Nixon's key associates believe firmly in his integrity and his innocence and that "conclusions drawn to the contrary are erroneous."

In a related development, the U.S. Court of Appeals today ordered U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica to reconsider a ruling that denied the Senate Watergate committee access to five White House tape recordings and other developments. The taped conversations were between the President and former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d.

Judge Sirica ruled Oct. 17 that he lacked jurisdiction to enforce the committee's subpoenas for the tapes and documents. Since then Congress has voted him the power. The appellate decision was based on the new law, which Mr. Nixon allowed to become effective, without his signature, on Dec. 17.

The Watergate committee has subpoenaed nearly 500 tape recordings and hundreds of other items from the White House.

Raised to a Record $14.08

Caracas 'Posted' Oil Price Up 82%

From Wire Dispatches

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 28.—The Venezuelan government today jumped the tax-reference—or "posted"—price for crude oil and refined petroleum products by 82 percent to a record high: an average of $14.08 a barrel (35 gallons).

This is not the price actually to be paid for oil from Venezuela, the second largest exporter of oil to the United States after Canada. (His country is the world's third largest exporter, after Saudi Arabia and Iran.)

But it will mean an increase—estimated at $8.80 a barrel—for Americans and others who buy oil from Venezuela, because the companies producing the oil will have to pay substantially higher taxes and royalties. Thus an increase of some kind is in store for the consumer. The question of how much rests with the companies.

A spokesman for one company indicated that a large part of the increase would be passed on to the consumer, but he could not immediately say how much.

Venezuela produces 100 different grades of oil, with varying prices for each. Some U.S. sources said it would cost the American driver as much as four cents a gallon.

"We just can't swallow the increase," he said. "The consumer has got to absorb a good deal of this."

Persian Gulf Rise

Oil-producing countries along the Persian Gulf had increased their posted price Sunday to $11.65 a barrel. The Gulf states will actually get about $7 a barrel.

Sixteen percent of U.S. oil imports come from Venezuela, 3.65 percent from Iran and 9.5 percent from the Middle East. Imports from Canada amount to about 23.9 percent. In all, the United States imports around 35 percent of its oil.

The Venezuelan tax-reference price will take effect Jan. 1, a government announcement said. The new price is almost double the $7.74 reference price set for December. That was the 11th increase since last January, when the price was set at $3.11.

Foreign oil companies, mostly American-owned, now pay a 60 percent income tax based on either the market price or the reference price, whichever is higher. Cash royalty payments to the government, equaling about a sixth of the total value of production, are also based on the reference price.

An increase in the price of Venezuelan oil had been expected since Wednesday, when the Minister for Mines and Hydrocarbons, Hugo Perez la Salvia, said the price would go up an undisclosed amount.

Venezuela exports 3.5 million barrels of oil a day, of which more than half goes to the United States. Its economy is heavily dependent on the industry.

Meanwhile, in The Hague it was announced that the export price of Dutch oil will go up, but "not in the near future."

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl said at a press conference that he had asked Economics Minister Ruud Lubbers to look at the present price of gas in the export contracts and consider the possibility of linking them up with the new oil prices.

A rise in the gas charges will be done gradually, he said.

"Only in the long run can it be estimated how far our extra oil costs can be made up for by our new revenues from gas," he stated.

The Netherlands annually imports and refines 80 million tons of oil and this, Mr. Den Uyl said, "is going to cost us 8 to 9 billion guilders [$3 to $3.5 billion] more."

"Of those 80 million tons, 55 million are refined and exported, which means that we have to pay 2.75 billion guilders more for the 25 million tons we need ourselves."

In Stockholm, Scandinavian countries today decided to pool their imports from the oil-producing nations and said their experts will establish a joint oil-purchasing board after the New Year's holiday.

Canadian Energy Minister Donald MacDonald said in Ottawa that the export tax on Canadian crude oil will rise to about $6.50 a barrel on Feb. 1 unless government and provincial leaders make other arrangements when they meet late in January.

The tax is pegged now at $1.90 a barrel and is scheduled to rise to $2.20 on Jan. 1.

Cosmos-626 Orbited

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today the launching of Cosmos-626, newest in its series of unmanned sputniks.

Pentagon Aide Ties Pullback To End of U.S. Oil Embargo

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP).—A senior Defense Department official said yesterday that the Arabs are eager to end the oil embargo against the United States and to increase production levels and are only seeking a way to do it without appearing to back down.

The official predicted that the first moves toward the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces—anticipated toward the end of next month—would result in the lifting of the embargo. The Pentagon aide provided a far more optimistic assessment of the prospects for a resumption of full oil deliveries than did Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in his press conference yesterday afternoon.

The Defense Department official said the Arab countries now realize that the embargo has served its purpose and are only looking for the appropriate tactics to turn the taps back on for full production. This would mean an end to both the embargo and to production cutbacks.

The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said on a U. S. television program this month that the U.S. embargo will be removed when Israel agrees to withdraw from occupied Arab territory and the United States guarantees the withdrawal.

The senior Pentagon official expressed the opinion that the Arabs have reached the point where they are doing damage only to themselves by limiting production and maintaining the selective embargo. He said the Arabs have managed to win U.S. public sympathy and understanding for the Arab and Palestinian causes, by drawing attention to the problems, but a continuation of the embargo, he said, will turn public attention to the injury caused, leading to an erosion of the sympathy that has been built up.

Continuation of the production limits, the official said, is also having an adverse effect in Europe, where there is a growing sense of anger and humiliation over the impotence of the industrialized nations to deal with the artificially induced shortages.

Having gained sympathy, the official said, the Arabs ought to resume oil supplies. He said that the Arabs recognize that they have passed the optimum strategic point in the embargo and want to resume supplies, and increase production as well, if they can find the appropriate tactics without appearing to back down.

3 Americans Get Life Terms At Narcotics Trial in Turkey

From Wire Dispatches

ANTAKYA, Turkey, Dec. 28.—A criminal court handed down death sentences to three Americans on drug-smuggling charges today and then commuted them to life imprisonment.

Four other Americans, arrested with the three more than a year ago and later released on bail, were acquitted.

Justice Ministry sources in Ankara said they could not remember any recent instance of death sentences on such charges, although the death penalty for drug smuggling exists in Turkey, as it does in neighboring Iran, where it has been repeatedly applied.

The seven Americans—six women and one man—were arrested Dec. 10, 1972, after crossing from Syria into Turkey in three small vans, which the police said contained 225 pounds of hashish. Police in Antakya, the ancient Antioch in southern Turkey, accused them of being members of an organized drug ring.

The three who were given the commuted death sentences were identified as Joanne Maria McDaniel, 30, of Coos Bay, Ore.; Catherine Zenz, 28, of Lancaster, Wis., and Robert Hubbard, 23, address unknown.

Hubbard, a painter, said he was to blame for the smuggling, not the two girls.

"They are completely innocent," Hubbard told the court today. "I used them, like I used the other four girls, for my own purposes."

But the judges found Miss McDaniel and Miss Zenz guilty.

Acquitted were Maria Therese Crocki, 25, and Penelope Czarnecki, 23, both of San Francisco; Paula Gibson, 23, of Fairfax, Va., and Margaret Engle, 20, of Falls Church, Va.

The U.S. consul-general in Adana, Turkey, was in court.

The defending lawyer told reporters that the sentence was "very heavy." He said an appeal would be made soon.

According to U.S. State Department statistics released earlier this year, 873 Americans were in foreign jails throughout the world on charges of illegally possessing, using or smuggling narcotics.

Turkey has been dealing sternly with foreigners accused of drug smuggling, although this country itself was until recently one of the world's chief sources of narcotics.

The Turkish government banned opium growing—one of the country's main sources of income—in December last year at the request of the United States. However, both of Turkey's leading parties promised voters in a general election in October that they would lift or ease the ban.

U.K. Settles One Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

to April 1, was estimated at a little more than a million and a half pounds. The central issue in the negotiations related to payments for standby duty outside normal hours and for being called to work for emergency duty.

The weekly pay for standby duty will now be raised to £1 ($30) from £5. Payments for emergency call-ups will be raised to £5 from £2.40 on weekdays and to £9 on weekends from £5.90.

All of these increases were made retroactive and will be paid to the 4,500 engineers who regularly work standby duty. Other members of the union will receive smaller pay increases. Average weekly earnings for the engineers have been about £55.

The dispute arose because previous agreement on standby payments, prior to Phase-3 of the government's program to contain inflation, was never implemented. As a result, workers in supervisory positions sometimes earned somewhat less than the men they supervised.

The Pay Board ruled today that the settlement would be permissible under Phase-3 guidelines.

Hughes, 4 Associates Indicted in Criminal Case

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure was reportedly designed to cause them to change their votes.

Mr. Hughes was accused of directing Mr. Maheu and Mr. Davis, by handwritten memoranda and verbal communications, to bring the suits and to manipulate unlawfully the market price of Air West stock to make the acquisition offer appear more attractive to stockholders.

Other counts of the indictment charge the four men with trying to manipulate the price of Air West stock and of using telephone and telegraph lines to aid such a scheme. Mr. Nall is charged additionally with being an accessory to unlawful manipulation of the stock and with failure to disclose knowledge of an alleged felony.

A spokesman for Mr. Hughes said in Los Angeles that he was preparing a statement about the indictment. Mr. Maheu said here: "I have never owned any Air West or Hughes Air Corp. stock, nor has any member of my family. The only person who could possibly benefit from the allegations in the indictment is Howard Hughes."

Mr. Maheu was the chief executive for Mr. Hughes's $250 million worth of investments in Nevada until he was summarily dismissed in December, 1970.

Mr. Hughes first offered to purchase Air West in August, 1968, with a bid of about $31 million, or $22 a share, for the outstanding stock. The offer was strongly opposed by some directors of the financially struggling airline, which had been formed the previous spring by a merger of three airlines—Bonanza, West Coast and Pacific.

A proxy fight for control appeared in the making when 11 directors voted against the sale. The dissension delayed action on the Hughes offer. Meanwhile, Air West received two other take-over offers, from Mallory Randall Corp. and Northwest Airlines.

Finally, in December, 1968, stockholders voted to accept the Hughes offer, but the board of directors rejected it the same day by a vote of 13 to 11. Then, after a lawsuit was filed by six Air West directors and several other stockholders, seven dissenting board members reversed themselves in a telephone poll on Dec. 31, 1968, and the Hughes offer was officially accepted.

It was not until April, 1970, however, that the deal was consummated, after approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board and President Nixon. Presidential approval is required for changes in ownership of airlines when international routes are involved. In addition to regional service in eight Western states, Air West flies to Canada and Mexico.

The continued declining price of Air West stock on the American Stock Exchange and a drop to a negative position of the company's net worth resulted eventually in stockholders receiving $8 a share instead of the originally proposed $22. The Hughes offer specified that the price was contingent on the net worth of the airline remaining above $16 million.

In several lawsuits that are still pending, stockholders charge that they were not adequately compensated in the sale.

Counts two and three of the indictment charge Mr. Hughes, Mr. Maheu, Mr. Davis and Mr. Charney with illegally using the facilities of the American Stock Exchange to manipulate the price of Air West stock.

Count four charges these four with use of interstate wire facilities—in this case, telephone line—to carry out their alleged scheme to depress the price of the stock. This charge of wire fraud carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and $1,000 fine.

Counts five, six and seven charge the same four individuals with violating the wire-fraud statute in their take-over plan by sending telegrams to opposing Air West directors urging them to change their vote.

These counts also allege that the four defendants telegraphed instructions to a brokerage firm to sell a large bloc of Air West stock owned by Mr. Crockett.

Yesterday's indictments were the result of an investigation which the Securities and Exchange Commission began more than a year and a half ago. William Turner, a 29-year-old attorney in the SEC Enforcement Division, single-handedly pressed the investigation before turning it over for possible criminal action to the U. S. attorney in Nevada, V. Devoe Heaton.

The two presented the case to the grand jury empaneled here Nov. 29.

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Degrees for Commercial Buildings

.S. Homes Ordered to Cut il Heat 6 Degrees Below '72

ASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP). nergy chief William E. Simon night ordered a six-degree in oil-fired home heating and service stations last in line gasoline, starting Jan. 15.

hereas previous government conservation moves involved als for voluntary public com- ance, last night's order to lower mostats placed a legal obliga- tion on the householder or prop- erty-owner to comply. If he does not, he will run out of oil.

Commercial buildings heated with oil must drop their thermo- stats 10 degrees.

The temperature reductions must be made below the thermo- stat settings used in the corre- sponding month of 1972.

The program will allocate to residential users of home-heating oil enough fuel to heat their res- idences at six degrees lower than the average thermostat setting they used for a corresponding period in 1972. This applies to every residential user no matter what his average 1972 tempera- ture might have been.

However, persons who had al- ready maintained relatively low thermostat settings in 1972, such as the 68 degrees President Nixon has been urging, could ap- ply for more oil under a hard- ship provision of the regulation.

Buildings heated with gas, elec- tricity or coal are not included in the order.

The Federal Energy Office said it was making Jan. 15 "the im- plementation date for all provi- sions"—regardless of varying dates of legal effectiveness—because of substantial revisions that make it "impractical to expect instan- taneous compliance."

The administration has had mandatory allocation programs in effect for propane since Oct. 2 and for middle-distillate oils, in- cluding home heating oil and diesel fuel, since Nov. 1.

But they are relatively crude systems, assigning priorities to certain classes of users, but with- out the detailed quantities, per- centages and thermostat reduc- tions imposed by the new regula- tions.

Rules for gasoline, butane gas, home heating oil and diesel fuel take legal effect Jan. 11, replac- ing existing programs in effect until then. The other regulations are now effective, and all of them are to be fully applied beginning Jan. 15.

The official regulations include many revisions since they were proposed last Dec. 12, but the gasoline allocation system is vir- tually unchanged.

It assigns top priority to essen- tial services purchasing gasoline in bulk, second priority to other businesses purchasing in bulk and the leftovers to all others, includ- ing service stations.

The regulations left unspecified just how much gasoline will be made available, but remarks by Mr. Simon Wednesday appeared to indicate that the previously proposed reduction in gasoline production to a level 5 percent lower than in 1972 probably would be adopted.

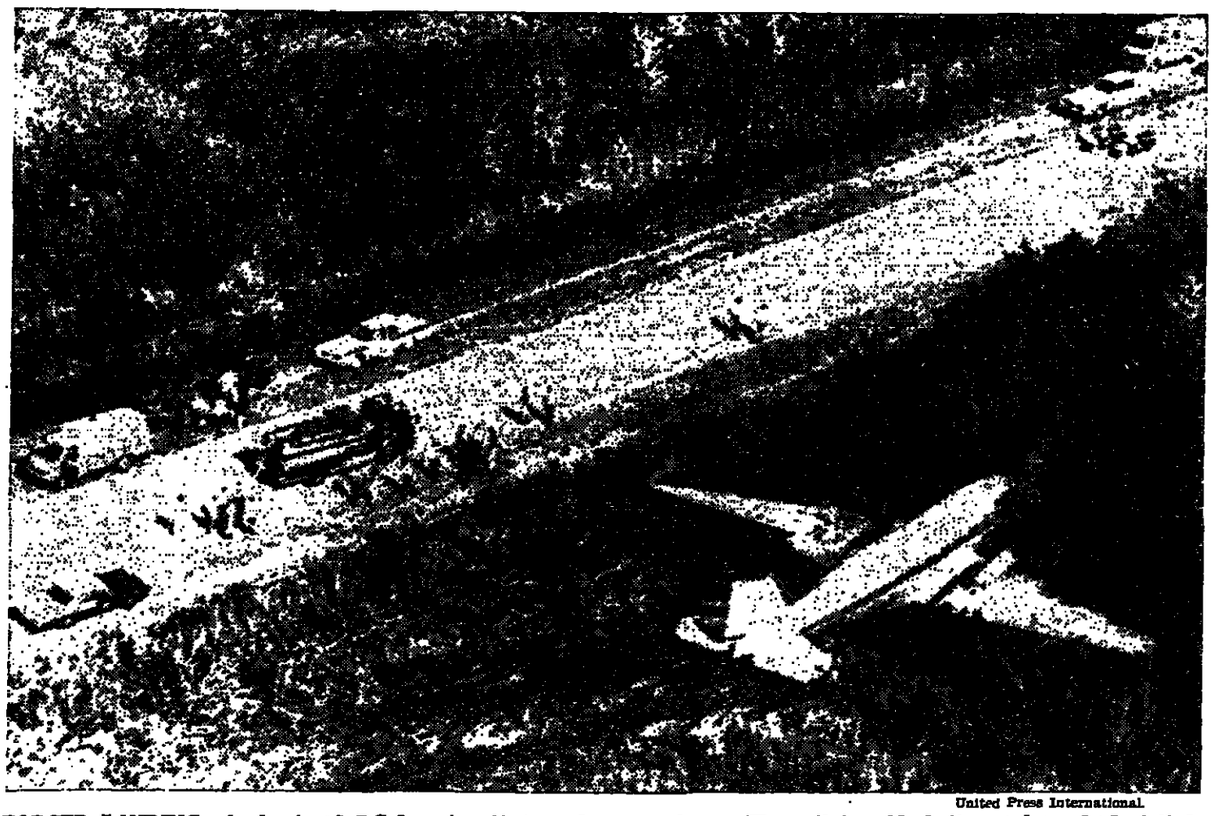
While the original proposal spelled that out, the version finally adopted left it up to Mr. Simon's Federal Energy Office to set the reduction and revise it quarterly.

Mr. Simon told newsmen Wednesday that gasoline alloca- tions must be cut some 900,000 barrels a day, the amount which was the basis for the original proposal.

Other key provisions of the new regulations:

● Revised rules for aviation fuel, assigning major airlines 95 per- cent of the fuel they used in 1972 instead of 85 percent, as previously proposed. Regional air- lines and air taxis will get all of their 1972 fuel supplies, instead of only 90 percent.

● Set rules to assure that petrochemical plants will get all the raw material they need.



United Press International.

FORCED LANDING—A chartered DC-3 rests off a road at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., after it made a crash landing Thursday. The pilot said both engines had failed. None of the 33 persons aboard was injured seriously.

U.S. to Foster Better Service For Passengers of Railroads

By Richard Witkin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT). —In its first decision regulating the quality of rail travel, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued detailed rules requiring nationwide reservation service 24 hours a day and free meals and hotel rooms for pas- sengers missing connections be- cause of late trains.

The rules also call for reserved seats in many coach as well as first-class cars, food and drink on all trains traveling two hours or more, special help for the aged and handicapped, and adequate facilities for handling and check- ing baggage.

The effective date for the wide- ranging new regulations is April 1, although there is a chance of delay if Amtrak or other railways take the issue to court.

Train Travel Accelerates

The chairman of the commis- sion, George M. Stafford, said that the rules were designed to accelerate the growing trend to train travel, "especially during the current energy crisis."

The rules would cover all pas- senger operations of Amtrak, the quasi-governmental corporation that took over most such service in May, 1971, as well as trains run outside the Amtrak network by four other lines. These are the Southern Railway, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Autotrain service from outside Washington, D.C., to Sanford, Fla.

Careful provision was made for penalties that could be imposed, up to $500, for violation of any of the new regulations. Actions would be initiated through com- plaints filed by passengers, and complaint forms would be "readily available" on all trains and in all stations.

However, the commission made it clear in its 59-page report that it was much less interested in exacting penalties than it was in attracting new clientele to the rails.

At one point in its report, the commission said:

"The emphasis is on making the trip a pleasant one even when things go wrong. Passenger com- fort, for example, is the prime concern in a late-arrival situation, not exacting from the carrier a penalty which may not necessarily induce service improvement."

With this philosophy in mind, the commission wrote flexible rules not requiring a penalty so long as a traveler inconvenienced by a late train was given food and a room, if need be, till the next train came along.

The ICC decision on the quality of service, the first it has had authority to make since it was created 86 years ago, drew tenta- tive approval from Amtrak. A spokesman said:

"We feel the report is very constructive and will contribute to what we are committed to do —bring better service."

AF Would Fire Missiles Over U.S. to Pacific

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Pentagon said today the Air Force will ask Congress for permission to test-fire Minuteman missiles over the continental United States for the first time.

The Air Force wants to fire eight missiles without war- heads from silos in Montana over the states of Idaho, Ore- gon and possibly Washington and California on their way to the Pacific. Four would be fired next winter and four the following winter from Malstrom Air Base near Great Falls, Mont.

The Air Force is asking Con- gress for $27 million for the tests. It said the program would not be carried out until congressional approval is re- ceived.

New Job Said Big Boost for Burger's Son

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 28 (AP). —Wade A. Burger, son of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, is drawing a government salary of $25,263—more than seven times his annual earnings as a real estate salesman, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot reported yester- day.

The newspaper said Mr. Burger is employed by the General Services Administration as a "special assistant to the assistant commissioner for the Office of Space Management," and his duties are to coordinate work between the office and its parent agency, the Public Build- ing Service. Pete McCall, a GSA public relations man, was quoted by the paper as saying Mr. Burger is the first person to hold the post.

Mr. Burger, 37, earned an average of $3,270 annually during his last three years as a sales- man for Crowell & Co. Inc., a northern Virginia real estate firm, according to the company's files, the paper said.

Mr. Burger, reached at his home in Annandale, Va., told the newspaper any suggestion that he profited from political favor- itism was "ridiculous." He refused to discuss the details of the story.

The Virginian-Pilot said Mr. Burger was hired by the GSA in November, 1970, at a start- ing salary of $19,643, about 1 1/2 years after his father was con- firmed as chief justice.

Finnish Confidence Vote

HELSINKI, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Finnish government of Premier Kalevi Sorsa survived its sixth confidence vote in 16 months to- day with 99 votes for and 83 against its tax policy.

'So Much Has Changed'

Towns in Quebec Undergo Rude Assault on Tradition

By William Borders

ST. NARCISSE, Quebec, Dec. 28 (NYT).—It used to be, say the old timers of St. Narcisse, that the young people would stay home during the long winter evenings, doing what the church and their parents told them to do.

"But now, they're off all the time—to Quebec city, or who knows where, doing who knows what," said the Rev. Alderic Anctil. "So much has changed."

As the parish priest, Father Anctil is still one of the most important men in this friendly little French-Canadian village, 350 miles northeast of Montreal, near the south shore of the St. Lawrence River.

But here, as in hundreds of other rural communities across Quebec, such old traditions have been rudely assaulted in the last decade or so by abrupt social changes coinciding with the so- called "quiet revolution" among Quebec's French-speaking major- ity.

Scarcely Changed

Before 1960, many features of the traditional Quebec society, typified by life here, had scarcely changed in the 200 years since the English conquest of the colony called New France.

Now, with the influence of the Roman Catholic Church consider- ably diminished, the birth rate is down sharply and divorces are up. People are leaving towns like St. Narcisse to take jobs in busi- ness, which used to be the domain of the English-Canadians. The sudden emergence of new values is baffling to some.

"The thing I don't understand is why they don't go to mass so much any more, why no one seems to care about attendance," said an old woman.

Most of the parish priests are growing old—across the province, their average age has increased to 55—and with replacements harder to find, some churches are having to share their pastors.

Although there are nominally 5 million Catholics in Quebec, the number of young men an- nually ordained into the priest- hood is only a couple of hundred, and it is declining every year.

While the French-Canadians have traditionally encouraged their sons to go into politics and religion, they had left to the English-speaking people of the province the fields of busines and commerce. But that, too, has changed: The banks in Montreal are eagerly promoting French- Canadians to top management jobs, and the stock exchange there, which used to be a bastion of the English-speaking commu- nity, has its first French-Canadi- an president.

There are three St. Narcisses in Quebec Province, and here, the population has slipped below 1,000.

The young people here, after they leave the little school on the hill, often head for Rimouski, a river port 15 miles away, where some attend the public junior college, which is housed in a stone building that used to be a seminary. Few of them come back to St. Narcisse.

"They got a color set in here to replace the black and white," said a youth, gesturing at the television set in the only tavern in town. "But that's not the kind of thing that you stay around for. And soon, I'm heading for Montreal."

47 Lost on Sarawak Ferry

KUCHING, Dec. 28 (Reuters). —At least 47 people were missing and feared drowned after the 227-ton inter-island passenger ves- sel Pulau Kidjang sank in rough seas off the west coast of Sa- rawak yesterday.

2 Black Militants Acquitted in N.Y. Of Bank Robbery

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP).— Black militants Joanne Chesi- mard and Fred Hilton were acquitted of armed-robbery char- ges by a U.S. District Court jury today after more than 12 hours of deliberation by the panel.

Authorities have identified Mrs. Chesimard and Mr. Hilton as members of the Black Libera- tion Army, a group that report- edly is dedicated to killing policemen. The two were accus- ed of participating in a $3,700 armed robbery at a Bronx branch of Manufacturers Hanover Trust on Sept. 29, 1972. Their first trial ended earlier this month in a hung jury.

Mrs. Chesimard is to stand trial Jan. 2 in New Jersey on murder charges stemming from a May 2 shootout in which she was wounded and a state trooper was killed.

Three men and the wife of a slain BLA leader were arrest- ed, meanwhile, in what police said may have been a plot to free jailed BLA members.

The arrests were made yester- day after one of the men was spotted climbing out of a man- hole that leads to a building housing Correction Department officers. The Tombs, the men's house of detention, is a short distance away.

The woman, Bernice Jones, 23, was identified by police as editor of the Black Panther party news- paper and carried documents of her marriage to Twymon Myers, 23, who was killed in a gun battle with police in the Bronx last month.

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Council Hands Franco Its List Of 3 Nominees for Premier

MADRID, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Council of the Realm met for two hours today to advise Chief of State Francisco Franco on the successor to slain Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Sources close to the government said the council, even before starting its formal meeting at the Cortes (parliament), had reached preliminary agreement on three names to be submitted to Gen- eralissimo Franco.

The three are Vice-Premier Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, who has been acting as caretaker since Adm. Carrero Blanco's death eight days ago; a former Army minister, Lt. Gen. Juan Castañon de Mena, and a former Navy minister, Adm. Pedro Nieto Antuñes, the sources said.

After the formal meeting, the council members went to the Pardo Palace, Gen. Franco's residence on Madrid's outskirts, to hand him the three names.

There appeared to be a con- sensus in political circles that Mr. Fernandez Miranda would be the choice of Gen. Franco. He is a 58-year-old former law professor who was one of the teachers of Prince Juan Carlos, Gen. Franco's designated successor.

By Sunday

Under the constitution Gen. Franco has until Sunday to chose his new second in command from the council's list.

If Mr. Fernandez Miranda is chosen, he will be the first civi- lian chief of government in the 34-year history of the Franco regime. By Spanish standards, he is considered middle of the road—an introverted, careful man who made his way up through the National Movement, Spain's only party-like organiza- tion.

Gen. Castañon de Mena, 70, is closely tied to a group of mili- tary commanders who gave the government a considerable amount of guidance in the hours following Adm. Carrero Blanco's assassination. He is a former personal military aide to Gen. Franco. He was military gov- ernor of Madrid and army min- ister from 1969 to last June.

Adm. Nieto Antuñez, 75, comes from the same town as Gen. Franco, El Ferrol, served with him in the Moroccan wars and is one of his closest personal friends. He is considered by political circles as more to the right than the politically moder- ate Gen. Castañon de Mena.

Sixteen councillors—a 17th, the archbishop of Zaragoza, was absent because of illness—went into official session after the council's chairman, Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarcel, had visited Gen. Franco at El Pardo, presumably to inform him that preliminary agreement had been reached.

The council's constitutional task is to "assist the head of state on highly important mat- ters." Its members represent various sectors of the regime— parliament, local administration, the courts, the military and the official trade unions.

Trials of Labor Leaders

MADRID, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Supreme Tribunal yesterday upheld prison terms ranging from two to 12 years imposed by the Court of Public Order on eight men and a woman on charges of illegal labor-union association.

The nine, detained in Madrid Nov. 19, 1970, were found guilty of belonging to the clandestine Comisiones Obreras (Workers' Committees).

Legal sources said the Court of Public Order is expected to announce tomorrow its verdict on nine workers and a Catholic priest tried last week, also on charges of belonging to Comisiones Obreras.

They were arrested in a con- vent near Madrid on June 24, 1972. The prosecutor demanded 12 to 20 years, for them.

Meanwhile in the back yard of San Francisco de Borja Church, salvage teams today began to cut up the wreck of Adm. Carrero Blanco's car. It was the only way to get it off the second-floor terrace where it landed after a bomb blasted it across the roof of the church.

Nixon Approves Manpower Bill

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP).—President Nixon an- nounced today that he was sign- ing "with great pleasure" a $1.5- billion manpower bill—"one of the finest pieces of legislation to come to my desk this year."

In a statement, Mr. Nixon said that while manpower programs were not new, the latest bill makes manpower money available for the first time to state and local governments "without any federal strings as to what kind of services or how much of those services should be provided."

Today's action ended four years of bickering and bargaining be- tween the White House and Con- gress. Mr. Nixon originally want- ed manpower reforms to be in- corporated into a special revenue- sharing program for the states, a project that Congress has not yet approved.

The new measure turns basic responsibility for operating job- training and placement programs over to the states and local com- munities, in accordance with Mr. Nixon's wishes. But it provides for overall federal authority.

U.S. Army to Keep A Homosexual GI

FRANKFURT, Dec. 28 (AP).— A U.S. Army board has decided that a self-admitted homosexual soldier can serve out his active- duty time. The decision was made on the ground that the military might be able to re- habilitate him.

The administrative board's hearing was held to determine whether the private first class should be discharged from the Army for homosexuality prior to his scheduled departure next June. V Corps headquarters an- nounced yesterday.

atergate Link to 1972 Theft Chile Embassy Is Probed

By John Hanrahan

SHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP). Watergate special prose- s office has been attempting uestion the publisher of a ased anti-Communist Chile- newsletter concerning a g list allegedly stolen from Chilean Embassy last year break-in that possibly in- l Watergate figures.

s was the first public indi- n that any document may been stolen during the an Embassy break-in the nd of May 13-15, 1972—a before five men were ar- for breaking into and bug- Democratic National Com- headquarters at the Wa- e.

special prosecutor's office een attempting to determine er the embassy burglary in- some of the same persons ave been implicated in the gate break-in.

Same People?

on C. Lucom, publisher and ging editor of Chile La Ver- The Truth), disclosed in a am to Acting Attorney Gen- Robert H. Bork and in a one interview with The ington Post that the special cutor's office was attempt- question him in connec- rith the break-in.

Lucom, a former State De- ent official, charged that pecial prosecutor's office had ly issued him a subpoena ov. 8 to appear before a l jury. Mr. Lucom said that, newsletter publisher, he was cted by a Justice Depart- order prohibiting the sub- ing of members of the news except with the specific authorization of the attorney gen- eral.

The subpoena issued to him lacked this necessary authoriza- tion and was, therefore, illegal, Mr. Lucom said. He charged the special prosecutor's office with harassment.

James Doyle, press spokesman for the special prosecutor's of- fice, acknowledged that the of- fice is interested in questioning Mr. Lucom, but declined to dis- cuss the subject matter.

Mr. Doyle said that the office wrote Mr. Lucom late last month and informed him that it had withdrawn the subpoena after Mr. Lucom raised the First Amend- ment newsman's privilege issue. Mr. Doyle said the office had reached an understanding with Mr. Lucom's attorney to have Mr. Lucom come in voluntarily. Mr. Doyle said there was nothing il- legal or improper in subpoenaing Mr. Lucom, and that Mr. Lucom was not being harassed.

Mr. Lucom, in a telephone in- terview, indicated he would not cooperate with the special prose- cutor's office. He said he was being asked to answer questions because "they tell me that a mailing list supposedly stolen from the Chilean Embassy May 13-15 contained names of persons who began receiving Chile La Verdad after that date. That, supposedly, was my link to Wa- tergate."

Mr. Lucom, noting that the original District of Columbia police report listed "just four ra- dios, a shaver and a passport" as being stolen, said he doesn't believe any mailing list was stolen from the Chilean Embassy.

84 Hurt as Train Derails in Calif.

ANDERSON, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP).—The tail end of a pas- senger train derailed just before dawn today, trapping dozens of people in sleeping compartments and injuring 84.

Fourteen of the 450 passengers on the Amtrak train, the Coast Starlight, were hospitalized, none with serious injuries, and 70 others were treated for minor cuts and bruises at hospitals in nearby Redding, northern Cali- fornia.

Six cars of the Seattle-to-San Diego train left the tracks. Three cars toppled on their sides. Fire- men chopped and battered through windows and wreckage to free passengers trapped in the sleeping compartments.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, December 29-30, 1973 *

No Deal With Terror

The outrages committed by the five Arab terrorists who indiscriminately murdered 32 innocent persons at the Rome and Athens airports cannot properly be dealt with in any manner other than trial in a court of law.

The government of Kuwait is already making a mockery of justice in dealing with these wanton murderers. Instead of moving toward a trial in its own courts or cooperating with Italy's extradition request, the Kuwaiti authorities have agreed to an interrogation of the five hijackers by a "special committee" of the Palestine Liberation Organization. This move tends to confirm earlier reports of "tacit agreement" between Kuwait and the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yassir Arafat, that the terrorists would be turned over to a special PLO "court."

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which has itself a long record of criminal activities, has less than no qualification to act as the representative of law and justice. The case of the PLO against the five would amount to nothing more than an internal squabble over organizational discipline. It can in no way satisfy the demand of the civilized world that the government of Kuwait mete out justice to the murderers it has been holding in custody.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Missing

The year that brought an end to the massive U.S. war effort in Vietnam brought no end to the doubts and tragedies that fell upon some 20 young men and their families far away. These men went to Southeast Asia voluntarily: they were unarmed—except for pencils, notebooks and cameras, the tools of their profession.

Not a single direct word has yet been received of the fate of these war correspondents and news photographers, most of them captured by Vietnamese or Cambodian Communists in April and May of 1970 while they were covering the war in Cambodia. Though nine of them were working for American news media at the time they disappeared, their nationalities are diverse: French, Japanese, Austrian, German, Swiss, Australian as well as American.

Secretary of State Kissinger reportedly inquired about these missing newsmen during his recent visit to Peking, without apparent result. Fragmentary information received from other returned prisoners suggests that some of them may be held captive by local Cambodian insurgents, who have only the most tenuous of contact with the major Communist capitals.

Other prisoners have been liberated after hope was all but lost—notably Philip Manhard, the American diplomat held for over four years in solitary confinement and from whom nothing was heard until the week of his release last March. Hope remains, therefore, for the missing foreign newsmen as well.

The world must not abandon efforts to locate these noncombatants. Their service in Southeast Asia was directed solely to keeping the world public informed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Conservation Effort

Without being disrespectful, it might be said that President Nixon "sneaked off" to his New Year stay in San Clemente. His departure was kept secret and—an almost unprecedented move—he went on a regular airline flight. His decision not to use a presidential plane was doubtless due to the preventive attacks mounted in the mass media, which accused him and Vice-President Ford of wasting fuel.

Nixon's series of explanations in late autumn helped him to regain a bit of ground. But, like all earlier attempts, this campaign has bogged down, partly because Congress has been busy with urgent legislation and partly because Nixon's efforts on the domestic political front always lack force and durability. His "conservation flight" to California will hardly do more than appease his opponents for a moment.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Hijackers

Much talk and no punishment have followed almost every occasion that Arab hijackers or assassins have ended up or been detained on Arab soil. . . .

The Palestinians — responsible for the bloody hijack at Rome — must be tried because it is important that all hijackers should be seen to have been denied a haven. Only in that way can a start be made on cutting down their activities. . . .

The Arab governments have sound political reasons for disassociating themselves from violent action. The peace talks in Geneva have opened. The Arab summit in Algiers, with the exception of Iraq and Libya, gave endorsement by default to Arab participation in talks with Israel. In addition, the PLO has been discussing seriously whether it too should take part.

—From the Guardian (London).

Need for Monetary Reform

Relief over the Christmas holiday at the decision of the Arab oil producers somewhat to relax their use of the "oil weapon" should not obscure the fact that the oil situation still remains critical in the medium term. For 1974, the total dislocation of industrial life in the developed countries is no longer a threat. At a parochial level, the likelihood of formal petrol rationing, in place of the present haphazard shortages, is now substantially reduced.

None of this transitory relief can change the fact that there has been a structural change in the international oil industry in the closing weeks of 1973. Abruptly the world has left behind the age of plentiful and relatively cheap energy from oil. It is not, as the extreme environmentalists might have it, that the world has run out of energy resources. It is that, using the latent market power that has long been theirs, the oil producers of the world, led by Iran and the Arab producing countries, have raised the price and restricted the supply in the interests of maximizing the return to themselves.

Developed economies, however, face rapid economic changes, for which they are ill-prepared.

The first and most important change is that the massive price rises will put them collectively into substantial and semi-permanent trade deficit. The precise size of that deficit cannot be accurately gauged at this stage. It will depend, for one thing, on the volume of oil which the producing countries export in the coming months and years. Ironically, the more they export, the less will be the industrial dislocation but the higher the total oil import bill. Clearly, at the doubled price, there will be some drop in the underlying demand for oil in industrial countries.

A reasonable guess might be that the combined effect of higher prices and reduced consumption will add upwards of £1 billion to the British trade deficit in 1974. For the twenty or so major industrial countries of the world the extra oil import bill in 1974 could be of the order of $35 billion, compared with what would otherwise have happened. Clearly, underlying changes of anything like this magnitude must have the most fundamental consequences for the balance of the international monetary and trading system.

The postwar system has been based on the implicit assumption that major members of the international community should be in rough trade balance, taking one reasonable period with another. It is, however, inconceivable that the entire developed community should together reduce its domestic demand to the extent necessary to provide capacity to pay for the higher oil costs. As a matter of mathematics, rather than practicalities, it would involve a combined recession in industrial countries of inter-war proportions.

In short, the international monetary system will have to devise instruments for an entirely novel situation. It will have to deal with a prolonged period, during which the industrial countries will be running a substantial collective trading deficit.

—From the Times (London).

Arab Oil Maneuvering

While wielding the oil weapon for political ends, the Arabs and other oil producers have begun to realize the full commercial strength of their weapon. This is now what impresses them most . . . the oil producers have realized that the economies of most of the West—and of many developing countries—are at their mercy. The economic ties are such that to cause an economic catastrophe is an action which might rebound. The oil producers have made their point and impact in less than three months. They can afford to set the weapon aside, but in sight.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1898

PARIS—The arrival of an American ship laden with steel plates at Glasgow is suggestive of what ought to be and will be under the large new fact of increasing exports and the fitness of being our own carrier by sea. The time was, and not so long ago, when American merchant ships were renowned for their efficient service in the carrying trade. A colonial power without its own proper facilities for overseas commerce is no colonial power at all.

Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1923

PARIS—M. Gustave Eiffel, the designer of the Eiffel Tower and one of the best known engineers of a century that saw great scientific achievements, died yesterday at the age of 91. The secret of Eiffel's engineering feats was his confidence in mathematical calculation. The famous tower in the Champ de Mars was built after Eiffel had calculated on his plans the strains and stresses of every girder from bottom to top, a height of 1,000 feet.



'Oops! A Thousand Pardons..!'

Having and Eating Oilcake

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The political aspect of the Arabs' oil embargo against states considered unfriendly to their cause has been permitted to obscure the far more important fact that the age of petroleum-fueled industry is drawing to a close just as, to a considerable degree, the Industrial Revolution fueled by coal drew to a close earlier, or at any rate shifted gears.

Naturally, oil and natural gas, which are so richly concentrated in otherwise poor Arab lands, represent a magnificent means of pressure on complex technocratic societies, although it took the Arabs a long time to realize the fact.

As a political weapon, fossil fuels are exceedingly useful to the Arabs so long as they retain at least minimal unity on any international issue—as today in the dispute with Israel. This is certainly a far more effective and cleaner weapon than skyjacking, kidnapping, letter bombs and assassination, methods of terrorism practiced in recent years for political aims.

The oil embargo, resulting from Saudi Arabia's shrewd strategy, but actually suggested long ago to other Arab countries by Soviet diplomats, has suddenly forced the world to realize that the entire energy question is a long-range problem. Not much time remains to settle it. Even the shah of Iran, who prompted this week's latest hoist in petroleum prices (doubling them), is quoted as believing: "We have to force development of other things and not waste oil."

The Truth

He is dead right and it is high time that industrial nations, now geared to fossil fuels, recognize the truth. The coal of Wales and the Ruhr, which initially gave England and Germany their boost into the modern power system, has rapidly dwindled during recent decades. Although coal is far from being finished as an energy source—indeed, the oil shortage is encouraging sudden new interest in it—its supply has been vanishing rapidly this century.

Because the cost of supplying coal mounted while its availability declined, technological countries had ample time to adjust to the concurrent arrival on the market of ever-increasing, cheap supplies of oil. These fueled new power, textile, petrochemical, transportation and other industries and an entire system of refining petroleum and shipping it in supertankers or lengthy pipelines was developed.

Nevertheless, despite untapped supplies still existing in the Middle East and other known reserves in the North Sea, China Sea, Siberia, Alaska, Africa and elsewhere, planners are becoming more and more aware that there are ultimate limits and that these are being approached faster than had been realized.

This was clearly what the shah was thinking about. It is also behind the extremely shrewd Arab producers' move, raising petroleum prices while simultaneously limiting supplies. The exporting country consequently continues to receive as much or more for its product while at the same time husbanding stocks.

That basic formula is bound to continue into the indefinite future—no matter what solution is devised for Palestine and no matter what stand an individual nation takes for or against such a solution. It is logical for those able to do so that they should wish to both have and eat their petroleum cake.

Basic Issue

The problem—which cannot escape being one of the basic issues in the last quarter-century, with untold economic and military repercussions—finds the United States in a far less difficult position than other major non-Communist powers.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development calculates the U.S.A. is 74 percent self-sufficient in oil and 89 percent self-sufficient in total energy requirements.

This compares with zero percent in the former category and 11 percent in the latter category for Japan; 5 percent and 22 percent for France and 2 percent and 53 percent for England (when its miners aren't striking).

A cursory glance at these figures shows that no matter how eagerly the French, British and Japanese, for example, flirt with the Arabs, it isn't going to make any long-range difference to their economies. No sensible Arab oil-producer will sell his petroleum at a cut rate because a foreign buyer makes googoo eyes at him.

The fuel have-nots are simply going to have to pay more and more for less and less energy and this problem, while abruptly exposed by the Palestine crisis, in the end has nothing to do with it.

The Economic Warriors

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It is a common habit with nations that they seldom think much about economic warfare until it is turned against them. This is a subject worth thinking about some night if you run out of heating oil or gas, and it is certainly a topic that will have to be considered in the forthcoming talks on world trade.

The fundamental right of all peoples to trade freely for the products essential to their normal lives has long been defended by philosophers and even politicians when one or two of them have gathered together to discuss the folly of the human race, but the practice of limiting trade in peacetime for political purposes goes on.

Also, it is generally a popular practice, particularly here in the United States, which has been an effective pioneer in the development of economic warfare in this century, but which is now outraged when the oil-producing Arab states turn the practice on us.

This doesn't make the practice of economic blackmail and price-gouging any better. In fact, the more all nations rely in an increasingly interdependent world on imported products essential to their well-being, the more intolerable peacetime economic warfare becomes, but maybe the major industrial states had to suffer from the oil embargo in order to do something about the practice.

The conditions of open military warfare between nations are obviously different. Nobody is arguing that it was wrong for the Allies to try to deny the Germans in the last two world wars the raw materials Germany imported from abroad in order to keep its war machine going.

Or for that matter, despite the horrors of the submarine war, that the Germans should not have tried to prevent American war supplies from getting to Britain. Stupendous cruelties were inflicted on the civilian populations on both sides as a result, and even then it was denounced as a form of barbarism.

How to regulate the use of economic power for political ends in peacetime is even more difficult, especially when it is hard to distinguish these days between war and peace, and between trade competition and outright economic warfare.

Some forms of trade restriction are obvious and justifiable. Israel and the Arab states might feel that they needed atomic weapons to defend themselves against one another, but they do not expect the United States or the Soviet Union to sell them any such weapons as a right of free trade.

Nor would it be reasonable for the Soviet Union to complain that the United States was refusing to sell its most advanced computers to Moscow, though even this restriction is already getting a little out of date as Germany, Japan and the other industrial nations sell their computers and other advanced technology to the U.S.S.R.

Short of this, however, there are more practical questions. Was the United States justified in its economic sanctions against Chile because Chile's Socialist government expropriated American-owned copper mines and other American properties, and followed an ideology Washington didn't like?

President Kennedy's blockade of Cuba, when the Soviet Union put missiles there that could hit the United States, had the overwhelming support of the American people, but should the U.S. embargo on selling nonmilitary goods to Cuba be continued a decade after the missile crisis? Again, most people in this country would undoubtedly say yes, and here is just the problem. For if it is the policy of the United States to deny its commerce to Cuba because Cuba is taking hostile attitudes towards the United States, how are we to persuade the Arabs that it is wrong to embargo oil to the United States, whose arms shipments to Israel are regarded as hostile to the interests of the Arabs?

This is not, of course, an accurate analogy, but the Arabs don't see it that way. Neither do many other underdeveloped nations who have been selling essential raw materials to the West, usually at prices controlled by the advanced nations of the world.

All analogies from the past are changing, however, as the world changes. The United States itself—as the oil embargo has shown—is increasingly dependent on foreign imports. Some 12 percent of the raw materials now needed by our industries come from abroad and the percentage is rising steadily.

We import almost all our natural rubber, tin, chromium and manganese, and a large proportion of our copper, zinc and raw wool, and the producers of these raw materials have for years been organizing together in a sort of "trade union" to bargain collectively for higher prices. The oil embargo is just the dramatic culmination of this process, and the success of the oil embargo is likely to encourage the practice.

Accordingly, it is no longer acceptable, and hasn't been for a long time, for the big nations to buy and sell at their own prices and practice peacetime economic war when it suits their own political purposes.

Secretary of State Kissinger, who admittedly has a few other things to do and anyway is not noted for his economic brilliance, may have to turn his attention to this question in the coming year. The Arabs are not likely to listen to him now, but at some time they too will have to recognize the dangers of economic warfare. For small nations are not equal to big nations in power struggles. Small nations may have had to suffer the consequences in the past, but big nations obviously will not tolerate for long policies that cripple their industries and throw their people out of work.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The World in 1973: A Year of Decline

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—"How the mighty have fallen" is the motto for the year now ending. Men riding high were everywhere checked and baffled.

Similarly with the restrictive power combinations they tried to put together. So much so that, as 1973 fades away, it is hard not to wonder about future sources of authority and cohesion.

President Nixon, of course, is the horrible example par excellence. His sweeping victory in the 1972 election delivered unto him old foes in the Democratic party, the Congress and the patrician elite. As 1973 started he held the country in his hand, and he was making the most of the opportunity to govern virtually alone.

In Russia

Watergate canceled that with a vengeance. A serious impeachment investigation of Mr. Nixon is now underway in the Congress. The odds here in Washington are about 50-50 that the President will not serve out his term. Even if he does, he will be limping all the way, and already power is being diffused from the White House among the Congress and the different departments of government.

In Moscow, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev has not fared all that well either. Efforts to bring down the oldest timers in the Politburo, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and Party Secretary Mikhail Suslov, have been stalled. The security and agricultural bureaucracies have fortified their position. So Mr. Brezhnev has not been able to achieve the primacy he sought.

The result of developments in Washington and Moscow is a vitiating of arrangements for Big Two policing of the world. The agreement to hold down trouble in the Near East was virtually shattered by the attack of the Arab states on Israel in October. Trade hopes have been set back by congressional insistence that Russia loosen up on emigration.

The second round of the strategic arms limitation talks has run athwart a continuing push for superiority by both the Russian and American military. For all of Henry Kissinger's high-sounding talk, in other words, détente is still largely a gleam in his eye.

Not that the chief opponents of détente have done so well either. The leadership of China has been unable to consolidate power completely—witness the continued inability to call the People's National Congress. As an international force, China has sunk to almost nothing. It is a mark of Peking's vanishing act that China abstained in the big UN talks on the war in the Near East, which was such a hot item for China's friends in the undeveloped world.

In Japan

Among powers of the middle rank, the most spectacular falling off has come in Japan. Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka began 1973 with a big, new mandate and some good ideas for decentralizing industry and population.

But the scheme for decentralization set in motion a runaway land boom in the remote corners of Japan. Inflation was then given a further shot in the arm by the energy crisis. Mr. Tanaka was obliged to yield control of the Finance Ministry to his arch-rival, Takeo Fukuda, and it remains a question whether the prime minister can serve out his term.

For reasons connected with inflation, labor unrest and the energy crisis, the political leaders of the major European countries have also landed in grave difficulties. No one can be confident that Prime Minister Edward Heath, Chancellor Willy Brandt and President Georges Pompidou are going to last out their electoral mandates. Far from being an assertion of power, their special club—the European community, or Common Market—looks like it is grinding to a halt because of disagreements among the principal members.

As final evidence for the direction of events in 1973, there is the new-found influence of the states rich in commodities, especially oil. The emergence of the Arab countries on the world scene announces that the worm has indeed turned. It figures that the special club of the Latins, Asians and Africans—the United Nations—would enjoy at least a partial comeback.

The rationale for what has happened in 1973—and even the fairness of it—is not in doubt. Ambition overleapt itself in most of the advanced countries. It was a case of the gods destroying those they first made drunk with pride.

But if there is little reason to look back in sorrow, it is hard to look forward with high confidence. The coming leaders are not revealed, nor the means by which they can assert mastery over the rampant forces of nihilism.

Letters

Nixon Supporter

I wish the public would stop picking on President Nixon. After getting the United States out of the Vietnam war, people lost no time in brewing up the Watergate affair. Not through with this nauseating sensationalism, an assault was made on his personal assets. Hardly a day passes without some condemnation to the person of the U.S. President. How can a head of state run a government properly with incessant lashings right and left? Only a dynamo of energy and conviction can withstand such trying moments and this Mr. Nixon has proven to be. In my opinion it is Mr. Nixon the martyr President and not Kennedy as many see it. What political strappados earn Kennedy such martyrdom? He might have turned out a flawless president as only time could have played the judge but fate took its stride and allowed him too brief a term for a Watergate to come to light.

P. SUAREZ.

Madrid.

Cry for Equality

In E. Perlmutter's article on welfare cheats and their lives of luxury in New York (IHT, Dec. 20), he points out that most of the cheats are women. He does not mention that a man with a sixth grade education who digs ditches makes a good salary but a woman university graduate's salary is not enough for her to live on. Perhaps these women who hold jobs and collect welfare at the same time are merely trying to get enough money to stay alive. Equal pay for equal work might be the solution to this crime.

KAREN PETERSON.

Geneva.

Re Nixon Haters

Your article "The Nixon Haters" (IHT, Dec. 22) was excellent. What a nice Christmas present for those readers of the IHT who are tired of reading anti-Nixon articles and editorials day after day. Hats off to Mr. Ernest van den Haag.

A. SULLIVAN.

Paris.

Terrorism

The Arab world has been genuinely shocked by the tragedy of Rome Airport and has unreservedly condemned the criminals who perpetrated it. There is a general feeling among the Arab people that the prime movers of these tragedies do not have the interest of the Palestinians or the Arab world at heart.

Without in the least condoning the criminality of the latest bloody deed, it must not be forgotten that in the realm of air travel those responsible for the Rome deaths are persons disclaimed by all the Palestinian organizations, whereas those responsible for the senseless deaths of over a hundred passengers in the shooting down of the Libyan civilian airliner were the declared agents of the State of Israel.

AHMED MUSALLY.

Ras Al Khaimah,
United Arab Emirates.

Homer's Words

Dawn is no painted lady.

Professor Spyridon Marinatos, who recently discovered and reconstructed a fresco from a buried city on Thera (IHT, Dec. 19), should do research in one more area. Reportedly the professor believes that the use of "pink nail polish" on all of the girls in the fresco "would justify Homer's description of Eo, the deity of dawn, as rose-fingered."

The professor should get up before sunrise some morning and, remembering that Homer was a poet, not a reporter, watch the dawn come up "rose-fingered."

MALCOLM O. CARPENTER.

Edingen, West Germany.

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هكذا من الأصل

How Students of Three Nations See Protest

Students have been in the forefront of major protest movements in Korea and Greece recently, and in Thailand they succeeded in bringing down the government. The accompanying articles contain interviews with student protesters in the three countries.

Greece

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Dec. 28 (NYT).—"We started off protesting over academic issues—the government interference, the abolition of draft deferment for student protesters, the rigging of student-union elections—all that. But we came to a point of realizing that all these things cannot be put straight, that we cannot have academic freedom and educational reforms, unless there is freedom in the broader context of democratic rule in Greece."

The speaker—he prefers to remain anonymous and will be called Yannis Papadopoulos, the Greek equivalent of John Smith—is a husky 21-year-old student at the civil-engineering school of Athens Polytechnic University. He is a member of the class of 1974 and the son of an Athens merchant.

Discussing the role of his university in the uprising in November that eventually led to the overthrow of George Papadopoulos by the military, he said: "I do not believe that a few student slices, which can easily be stifled can bring down the regime, even if a million people mass out here to back us up.

"What I mean is that the students are unarmed and although the people show us solidarity, they are not prepared to make such sacrifices, though after what happened last month, and the bloodshed, of course, more people are now willing to take risks."

Resolve Hardened

The deaths of demonstrators, he felt, hardened the resolve of the students. "I believe that if there is another confrontation, the students will not just duck like clubs and kicks, as we did till now," he said. "We will stand up and fight back."

Asked what he meant by democratic rule, he said: "I personally would like to live under a political system like West Germany's, for instance, or Britain's although here we no longer believe in restoring the Greek monarchy. That problem has been solved."

The monarchy was replaced by a presidential republic by decree in June.

As for the uprising at the Polytechnic, Yannis is convinced that "the police or some such service" infiltrated the students to divert them toward an extremist line.

"They launched such slogans as 'Out With NATO' or 'Down With the State' or 'People's Republic,' which were far from our line," he said. "The students' Coordinating Committee in the Polytechnic included Communists, but they too were opposed to this extremist line and many suspects were ordered off the campus."

"The student movement is a spontaneous one," he went on. "But I do not believe there are tactics or strategy behind it, except for the common wish to see democracy restored in Greece. It is this common basis of aspirations and thoughts—which overrule political ideologies—that may at some point, if there is a spark, become a revolt."

South Korea

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Last summer, a shy student from a conventional middle-class family in Seoul worked in a factory as part of a program organized by the Christian churches here.

The experience suddenly radicalized the student, Lee Jung Ae—that is not her real name—and when she returned this fall to Ewha Women's University, she took part in a big demonstration against the increasingly restrictive government of President Chung Hee Park.

Since then, says Miss Lee, who requested anonymity, she has been arrested and beaten by the widely feared Korean Central Intelligence Agency. "An experience not worth mentioning," she said modestly but with a certain bravado.

Now Miss Lee feels herself fully committed to the cause of restoring personal liberty, if not complete democratic government, in South Korea. "We cannot stop now just because President Park said he would end CIA surveillance," she said.

Last week, in an effort to dampen two months of student unrest, Mr. Park took the unusual step of replacing the despised head of the agency, promised to end secret-police spying on schools, churches and the press, and freed all students arrested in the demonstrations.

No Threat to Regime

Miss Lee, a plump 20-year-old with short hair and bright rosy cheeks, is not sure herself why Mr. Park made his conciliatory gesture. At no point, she acknowledges, were the students an actual threat to the government. The demonstrations were usually small, with only a few hundred participants, they remained nonviolent and few students ventured far beyond the shelter of their campus walls.

On the other side, Mr. Park, after 12 years in power, has the full weight of a 600,000-man army, the secret police apparatus, the courts and the National Assembly, which he now controls, thanks to the constitution he pushed through last year.

Miss Lee traces her political involvement to the accident of having attended a Protestant church school.

"Even though my parents aren't Christians, I decided to become one because I believe in God," she said. "A girl friend in school took me to a church where the pastor was very politically active, and he got me interested in summer work to learn about the exploited classes. It was while I was working in the factory last summer that I realized what injustice meant and came to see that I am involved, whatever I do.

"Working in the factory got me into many arguments with my father," Miss Lee said, explaining that he runs a small factory himself. She declined to identify it for fear of the police.

She says that the Korean students' goals are limited: "We should not be idealistic and try to change everything at once. What we have to do is to deal with the existing situation and improve it bit by bit."

She listed as her primary objectives restoring freedom of the press and academic freedom, giving the National Assembly some power again and opening a dialogue between the government and the people.

Thailand

By James M. Markham

BANGKOK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Wirach Rochnapithyakorn, like most Thai students, does not have an ideological turn of mind.

As do many of his peers, the self-effacing 22-year-old electrical-engineering student expresses his thoughts simply, almost naively. Indeed, it is a paradox of student movements that one of the least sophisticated in conventional terms—the Thai movement—succeeded in toppling a seemingly powerful military regime in three days.

In the forefront of the October "events," as the riots are known, were engineering and vocational students like Wirach. Behind them, mapping tactics but in the end losing control of the troops, were the slightly more worldly liberal-arts students.

Wirach, a veteran foot soldier in the initial student demonstrations, which began only a year before the uprising, went to bed the night of Oct. 13 after the shaken government of Field Marshal Thanon Kittikachorn had promised to free 13 jailed protesters and grant a new constitution within a year. The students' maximum demands had been met.

Late that night the violence began. "I heard that the police had attacked the people, but at first I thought it was untrue," he recalled as he plucked strands of grass on the spacious campus of Chulalongkorn University. "But then I saw the bodies of two students, and so I joined the fight," he added, speaking in Thai through an interpreter.

The culmination of the "fight"—to the astonishment of the students—was the resignation and then flight of the three principal figures in the Thanom government. A civilian government is now preparing a new constitution.

With that impressive victory behind them, what should Thai students do now?

Duty Is to Study

"In my opinion," said Wirach, using a favorite prefatory phrase, "the primary duty of students is to study. We should, however, be interested in politics and what is going on in the country. If the government does wrong, we may protest against them, but still our primary function is study, not politics."

"When we protest," he continued, "the aim is to act for the people as a whole, for other people who do not have enough time to express their feelings or gather as we can.

"Generally, most Thai people are more concerned about their own living—food, clothing and things like that. Only when they feel that a grave injustice is being done might they rise and protest."

He believes—and most neutral observers agree—that the Thai coup was almost universally popular, supported by parents, teachers, the vast Bangkok middle class and, not least, King Phumiphol Adeldet, who is the students' untarnished hero.

Asked what system of government he preferred, Wirach replied: "In my opinion, if the people are satisfied with the system of their own country—if it brings peace and well-being—then I think it's O.K."



Associated Press

TRAINING CRUTCHES—At Elmira, N.Y., a 12-year-old uses a pair of borrowed crutches to teach himself how to use his Christmas present—a unicycle.

'Subliminal' TV Advertising Reappears in U.S., Stirs Row

By Lester R. Brown

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Subliminal television advertising, a prominent issue in the late 1950s, appeared anew this Christmas season in a 60-second product commercial that at four intervals flashed a barely visible printed message, "Get it."

The commercial was carried by hundreds of U.S. stations, but most of them edited out the "subliminal" frames after being alerted by the Television Code Authority of the National Association of Broadcasters that the advertisement violated its rules. The product's distributor, Premium Corp. of America, also alerted stations after receiving a number of complaints.

But several stations continued to carry the advertisement in its original form as late as Dec. 19, and this prompted Robert B. Choate, a Washington-based consumer rights advocate, to file complaints of "unfair business practices" with the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Choate, arguing for the protection of children "in this Christmas season," asked both commissions to ban the commercials for Husker-Du, a packaged family game.

The flashes, occurring at strategic points in the otherwise orthodox commercial, were scarcely noticeable to viewers who were not looking for them, Mr. Choate said. That was confirmed by others, including the executive who approved the original commercial, He is Sam McLeod, general manager of the Telecase Marketing Division of Premium Corp. of America.

Mr. McLeod called the use of the subliminal technique "an honest mistake, the result of deadline pressures to get the commercial into circulation in time for the Christmas season."

He said in a telephone interview that the "Get it" frames eluded him when he screened the final print. "Unless you know it's there, you don't catch it," he said.

He explained that the controversial frames were added by "an exuberant young advertising man" from Lowe & Associates, a commercial production firm in Minneapolis. "The fellow thought he had invented something no one ever thought of before," Mr. McLeod said.

Soviet Tourists Dance or Stare

Estonia's 'In' Nightclub Offers Bowdlerized Western Revue

By Hedrick Smith

TALLINN, U.S.S.R., Dec. 28 (NYT).—On a Saturday night here in the capital of Estonia the "in" place these days is the tall, new Finnish-built Hotel Viru, where not only is the decor Western chic but a swinging combo mixes hopped-up renditions of "Take the A Train" or "Mac the Knife" with Eastern European rock and Soviet pop tunes.

In the basement nightclub, the hotel features a variety show of bowdlerized torch dances and can-can routines that are daringly leggy by Soviet standards but no immediate threat to the haunts of London or Paris.

In the 23d-floor restaurant, Estonians and Soviet tourists from the hinterland in search of a surrogate West find themselves dining in unaccustomed dimly lighted intimacy with a view over the Gothic skyline of this former Hanseatic city.

Here and there is a slit evening dress. A bright plaid jacket or a microminiskirt showing lanky legs in figured black stockings catches the eye among more prosaic garb. The urge to be with it sometimes produces odd combinations — the middle-aged official in a funereal suit and unshined cloudy-black shoes who sports a wide lavender tie and matching handkerchief.

Stealing a Listen

So unusual do many Soviet citizens find the scene at the Viru that curious middle-aged matrons loiter in the hall, like shy mothers at the first junior-high prom, to peer at the young folk on the dance floor. A clutch of long-haired youths in fur hats and winter jackets braves the chilly Baltic winds to huddle outside a balcony door to overhear the modified rock of an electric guitar, an organ, drums and a slippery soprano sax.

To the 250 fortunate patrons who manage to wriggle inside, the Viru offers the closest thing to a respectable singles spot in the Soviet Union. Young women who play on the sympathies of a harassed maitre d'hôtel are often given tables to share with unattached men. Table-hopping is the rule because of the well-established Soviet custom that men can ask strangers to dance, even under the noses of their escorts or husbands. It is unsporting to object.

There is a crush on the dance floor since almost everyone plunges in with athletic exuberance. No matter what the band plays, the most popular step is something that could be called the "Soviet Shake," resembling a bouncy, trampolin-like rock-polka. Attempting anything more sophisticated on the crowded floor is like trying to tango on a rush-hour subway.

During breaks, young and old indulge in promenading around the hotel with visible self-satisfaction, their smugness understandable, given the effort they made to gain entry.

Although the Viru opened last year, it is still a sellout on Fridays and Saturdays. As in a couple of other popular night spots, its floor-show tickets—a cover of $5.30 a couple—are often gone by Monday. "You have to know someone to get in or else get your reservation through the place where you work," a patron said.

Even with a reservation, breaching the entrance can be difficult. The outside doors to the restaurant and nightclub are locked early in the evening and security men roam the lobby to intercept gatecrashers.

Tough Doorman

As his counterparts do elsewhere in the Soviet Union, the doorman assumes dictatorial airs. Guests waiting for him to appear line up outside the entrance and stamp their feet to keep warm. They often have to plead their cases through a crack in the door.

Despite such drawbacks, Tallinn remains a mecca of Western life style for many Soviet citizens. Since it is just 50 miles south of Helsinki across the Gulf of Finland, its residents can pick up four channels of Finnish television in addition to Moscow, Leningrad and Tallinn's own broadcasts. Finnish and Estonian being closely related, Finnish TV is a major source of news and culture.

Centuries of German, Swedish and Danish rule—Tallinn means "Danish town"—before the appearance of the Russians under Peter the Great, left the city not only with the architectural imprint of tall-spired churches and the heavy, lion-handled doors of a Hanseatic Guild Hall but with Western tastes in art and entertainment.

Russians love to come here to saunter among the narrow, winding, cobbled streets or sit in snug little coffee shops that offer rum-flavored chocolate balls, creamy napoleons and other tempting pastries that defy comparison elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Another favorite pastime is dropping into the intimacy of a wood-paneled bar for a quick cognac and coffee.

Korean Group o Press Reform espite Warning

EOUL, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A up of prominent civil leaders lared today that they would tinue their movement for a stitutional reform despite a ng government warning inst it.

hang Chun Ha, the spokesn for the 30-man group, which udes religious leaders and el politicians, said in a statet that Premier Kim Jong Pil's ning that the government ld "deal" with such a move it was "a challenge to the ple's right to petition."

he group kicked off a one tion-signature campaign on aday to petition President ng Hee Park to reinstate the stitution he scrapped last year ncrease his powers.

another action today, the rnment banned reports and orials critical of President k's political reforms. Violaus will be dealt with from a it of national security, the ture-Information Ministry said. did not elaborate.

he regulations issued today esent the first move by the rnment to control the press e it lifted direct control of press recently, following stu demonstrations demanding ration of democracy.

tch Appeal Is Sent Soviet Dissident

EYDEN, the Netherlands, 28 (UPI).—The Leyden ersity curators have appealed oviet authorities to let dissi Soviet author Vladimir Buky study at Leyden, a univ spokesman said today.

e letter of appeal was sent oth the chairman of the et Presidium and Communist y leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, spokesman said. Mr. Bukov 30, is reportedly in poor th and is serving a prison nce. It was the third such len appeal on Mr. Bukovsky's lf, the spokesman said.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

memorial service to honor the ory of

STEVE SALER,
of Newsweek Magazine,

be held on Sunday, January 13th, :30 p.m., Temple Adath Israel of Main Line Old Lancaster Road and land Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

Argentina Delays Closing News Unit

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Argentine government intervened yesterday to delay the threatened closing of the independent Argentine News Agency.

The issue arose when the secretary of communications issued an order Wednesday that would have blocked NA from using government radio transmission frequencies after New Year's Day.

The Argentine News Agency distributes the international reports of United Press International to 62 clients, 56 of which are interior newspapers and radio stations receiving NA's service by radio-teletype. It was formed Oct. 1 after a government decree forced the shutdown of the national services of the Associated Press and UPI.

Chile Sentences First Women on Political Charge

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 28 (AP).—The military junta announced yesterday the first sentencing of women prisoners convicted by military courts of being leftist extremists.

Fourteen women were tried in the small northern port city of Pisagua and 12 found guilty and sentenced on Christmas Day to jail terms ranging from 90 days to five years. The two others were declared not guilty.

In an unusual ruling, the convicted prisoners were granted "provisional liberty" to settle their personal affairs but were ordered to report to different prisons by Jan. 10, paying their own transportation.

Hundreds of women were among more than 7,000 persons arrested in a roundup of leftists after the September coup against Marxist President Salvador Allende. At least 3,000 remain in jail or detention camps, awaiting military trials.

W. Germans Send Copters to Sudan

BONN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Four Sikorsky civil helicopters, to be used for crop-spraying, have been supplied to the Sudan with the permission of the West German government, a government spokesman said here today.

The helicopters are required for use on cotton plantations, spokesman Armin Gruenewald explained. He said they were delivered in September and October.

Earlier, at a press conference, Mr. Gruenewald denied a television report that West Germany had delivered helicopters and weapons to Arab countries in recent weeks. He said later that the helicopters supplied to the Sudan were for peaceful purposes only and did not fall under the ban against the export of arms to areas of tension.

Obituaries

John W. Harris of U.S., 87, Top Construction Executive

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP).—John W. Harris, 87, a construction executive who built a major portion of Rockefeller Center, died today after a two-month illness.

Other buildings put up by his companies include the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, the Chicago Tribune Tower and the Daily News Building here.

Mr. Harris, the chairman of John W. Harris Associates, Inc., founded Hegeman Harris Co., Inc. with John C. Hegeman in 1917. During his 60 years in building, he executed contracts worth more than $1 billion.

In addition to the RCA, Associated Press, Eastern Air Lines, U.S. Rubber and old Esso buildings in Rockefeller Center, Mr. Harris built, in Paris, part of the Cité Universitaire and the American Embassy.

He also erected the U.S. Embassy in London and the U.S. Embassy in Madrid and performed engineering work for the Italian government.

Mr. Harris also constructed buildings for Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities and Dartmouth College.

Erwin Swann

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Erwin Swann, 67, an advertising executive who recently established Swannsway Productions Ltd., to make educational films, died of a heart ailment Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Swann was a founder in 1940 of the Country Book, a quarterly magazine. He also founded the Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon and had served on the Advisory Board of Columbia University's Department of Art History and Archaeology.

Born in New York, Mr. Swann attended the University of Virginia, the University of Wisconsin and New York University. He had been the president of the Wertheimer Co., a vice-president of Lord & Thomas, the creative head of Foot, Cone & Belding and a vice-president of the Blow Co., Inc., Melrose Distillers, Inc., the Schenley Distillers Corp., and an executive vice-president of the L.H. Hartman Co. from 1962 to 1965, he was the vice-president for advertising of Revlon, Inc.

One of Mr. Swann's films, "Carmen: The Dream and the Destiny," was televised in Britain last September. At the time of his death, he was working on two other art films, one near completion.

That one, called "My Hands Are the Tools of My Soul," shows American Indian art and is based on exhibits at the Whitney Museum in New York and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis.

Cyril S. Thompson

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—Cyril Sherman Thompson, 51, a divisional director of Rank Xerox International, died Wednesday at the American Hospital here.

Mr. Thompson was founder of Rank Xerox in Switzerland and headed the company until 1970.



Cyril S. Thompson

He had been an executive of the parent company for 14 years.

Mr. Thompson was a graduate of Dartmouth College. In World War II, he was a captain in the Office of Strategic Services and served in the U.S. Third Army.

Harriet P. Stewart

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 (AP).—Harriet P. Stewart, 89, the mother of Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, died Wednesday in suburban Kenwood after a long illness.

Mrs. Stewart was an early leader of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters. She also was a director of the Maple Knoll Home for Unwed Mothers.

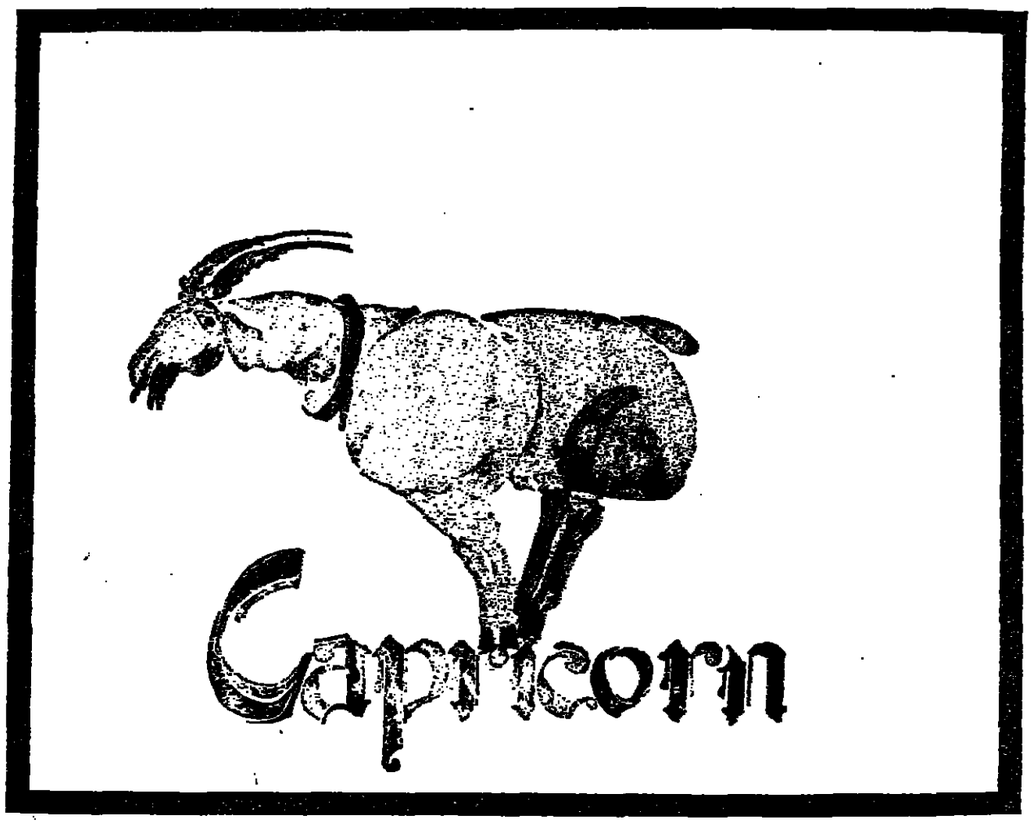
Eugene J. McNeely

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP).—Eugene J. McNeely, 73, the president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. from 1961 to 1964, died yesterday.

Christopher Del Sesto

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 28 (AP).—Former Rhode Island Gov. Christopher Del Sesto, 66, died yesterday. A Republican, he served two terms, from 1957 to 1961.

ARP T-48-73



22 December - 20 January

ALGARVE

For a different kind of winter this year, why not try Portugal's Algarve.
An intimate family Christmas followed by a lively exciting New Year. Even the smallest detail is taken care of by people who care. Experts who strive to maintain the "special" quality of the Algarve are waiting to welcome you.

TROIA

Where else could you dream of finding such remarkable facilities as those offered by the vacation city of Troia.
A magnificent golf course, playground, innumerable swimming pools, not to mention well designed apartment buildings, hotels and restaurants.
All conceived to bring you pleasure and relaxation. Come and try the city's excellent cuisine during the New Year while planning your summer vacation in Troia.

ALENTEJO

Your preference is for the country?
From the window of your own Torralta home, enjoy the splendid rolling plains of Alentejo.
Watch the silver Guadiana river wind its way into the heart of this breathtaking countryside.
Winter rarely shows the harsh side of her character in this part of the world.

SERRA DA ESTRELA

A whole new dimension etched in crisp, white snow. Freshly made ski-tracks pattern the slopes of this truly splendid mountainous region of Portugal.
This almost unique ski-resort is a must in any itinerary.

DECISION

Allow us to welcome you to Portugal, where we promise a memorable, worthwhile and satisfying visit to this traditional, custom soaked country. Visit us soon.

TORRALTA - PORTUGAL

EMILY GENAUER

A Terrible Year for Art

NEW YORK—It was a terrible year in the world of art as in everything else. It was a year so awful that even a listing of the fine exhibitions staged in that time—I will get to some of them in a moment—cannot push the sour memory of it out of my head.

I can characterize it politely by quoting Nietzsche, in something he wrote a hundred years ago: "Never has there been so much loose talk about art, and so little respect for it." Or I can sum it all up in one word: Money.

Nineteen seventy-three was the year when art made the newspapers almost every day. But all they talked about was the totally ridiculous, illogical and often manipulated prices at which speculators bought and sold art at auction. Or the utterly incredible prices paid for various objects by competing museums and the suspected and actual chicanery involved in some of the purchases. Or the internal disorders and strikes that closed many museums for months and left others without directors and torn by dissensions which may never be mended.

For these and other reasons of the same general character, this was a year so distressing as to make the late '40s and early '50s, when the abstract-expressionist steamroller got under way, look good. That movement was also, to a certain extent, commercially motivated. It was engineered with such force and with so wide a reach as to leave many American artists, who could not accept its premises, tragically stranded, without gallery or collector support. But at least the excitement was over art and artists. If what they did did not seem as significant as promoters then made it seem—and, in fact, it did eventually become significant, largely because of the promotion—at least the great putsch had to do with the making of art. Today it has only to do with the making of money.

The phenomenon reached the point where it became the subject of articles in financial publications. The Wall Street Journal recently reported a new "price-score-relationship" worked out for art by Capital, a well-known German business magazine. Modeled, says the Wall Street Journal, on the price-earnings ratio of a stock, "the PSR is the ratio between an artist's typical sale price and a 'score' of the artist's reputation. This score is based on the number of museum exhibitions and references in standard books on art."

For instance, the score that goes with exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York is worth 300, while that stemming from exhibition at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo or the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome is only 160. (But don't these Wall Street wizards know that museum exhibitions and publications can both be "arranged" by dealer-promoter-critics?) A hundred points come with reference in the "Phaidon Dictionary of 20th Century Art." In other publications, it is considerably less. According to the Wall Street Journal's report of PSR scores, Robert Rauschenberg is a reasonable buy at $41,000; Jasper Johns, very expensive at $60,000; Claes Oldenberg reasonable at $33,000. Among the artists dating back to the '50s the biggest winners are Jean Dubuffet at the top, followed by Jackson Pollock, Antonio Tapies, Mark Rothko, Hans Hartung, Willem de Kooning, Francis Bacon, Henry Moore, Marc Tobey and Barnett Newman.

Now as if all this were not enough, other publications have listed the investment trusts making most of the purchases. No need to name them. Mostly based in Switzerland and Germany, they buy works of art at auction as if they were securities. Nobody sees them. They are stashed away in warehouses for the appropriate and apparently inevitable moment when they can be sold for a profit.

It just happens, according to most recent reports, that that moment may be somewhat delayed by present currency devaluation. Auction prices within the past few weeks have shown a considerable decline, principally, it is suggested, because so many Japanese buyers have temporarily, at least, withdrawn from the market. It gives me no pleasure because I want artists to be paid well for their efforts. The trouble is that the high prices do not go to the artists themselves but to those who collected their works. The publicity eventually means, of course, that the artists' purchase prices go up, although I have heard that many dealers now charge their artists as much as 50 percent of the sale proceeds and that some, indeed, are charging 70 percent.

I find the whole situation so appalling, and so unprecedented in the world of contemporary art, that I cannot bear to think about it. I turn, then, to the matter of museum politics—and a situation only a little less disturbing.

The low point here was reached for me by the long Museum of Modern Art strike in New York, extended unnecessarily because the museum board refused to discuss certain issues with their striking employees. That one, fortunately, was eventually settled, but it raised serious questions about the judgment of the men of affairs who run great museums, questions already thrust on us by events at the Metropolitan Museum, having to do with the sale of gifts and the wisdom of acquisitions. Probably the decision of New York mayor-elect Abraham Beame's newly appointed administrator of parks, recreation and cultural affairs, to demand detailed financial reports from museums ("Museums don't belong to boards of trustees," he said) will be helpful here.

On the "business" side of the arts, I can think of one cheerful note—but only because it has to do with artists and the public. This year an increasing number of businesses—banks, in particular, but airlines and architectural firms, too—have commissioned artists of the first rank, notably sculptors, to execute works which stand in public places all over the country. Several Calders have gone up (in Los Angeles and Fort Worth, among other cities), but then Calder is still "this year's artist," a condition that has in fact prevailed for some years.

Two splendid Louise Nevelson sculptures have been erected, in Minneapolis and Phoenix, and one on upper Park Avenue in New York. A very large Chagall tapestry of great beauty has been installed in the glass-walled lobby of the Helfaer Community Service Center in Milwaukee and an enormous mosaic mural by Chagall (at least a block long, it seemed to me), is being constructed on ground provided by the First National Bank of Chicago (almost around the corner from the Picasso sculpture), although the mosaic design is a gift to the city from Chagall.

At last, then, we come to art itself, insofar as the men and women who create it are concerned. It has been a year—and this is good—marked by the diversity of ideas and forms which set in a few years ago when pop art and even its splinter movements had run dry as seminal forces, and art déco, born out of 1930s design and exemplified especially by the paintings of Roy Lichtenstein, never really got off the ground. Today colorfield and conceptual art, light works (and whatever will happen to them if the energy crisis continues?) all are being examined seriously by serious artists. Nothing of great consequence has yet emerged, however, from their ideas, at least as we can see now without the perspective of time.

However, the year saw some great exhibitions, perhaps the better for having been assembled to ride no new wave of taste. Some of the New York exhibitions are still current, like the survey of American Indian art at the Metropolitan Museum, the show of Egyptian art of the period of Nefertiti at the Brooklyn Museum, and that of 17th-century Persian art at Asia House. The Soutine show and that of sculpture by Lipchitz were both memorable at the new Marlborough Gallery.

Wildenstein's presented a show of art on loan from the collections of 10 Midwestern universities that would have been memorable even if for nothing more than this: It had to shake New Yorkers out of their smugness. Wildenstein's also did an exhibition of art recently acquired by Pittsburgh's Carnegie Institute that will be unforgettable for at least one single work, its Monet "Water Lilies," surely the greatest example of his series on this theme anywhere in the United States. There was a great show of primitive art at New York's Museum of Primitive Art, assembled to honor the memory of its late director, Robert Goldwater. A Matisse show at Acquavella's, also in Manhattan, looked very handsome indeed.

And does that leave, then, no exhibitions by living artists among the year's more satisfying events? I might name two that gave me a special charge, by artists of yet no world renown. One is Nancy Grossman, whose drawings at Cordier & Eckstrom, New York, mark her as one of the strongest draftsmen anywhere, as well as one of the best sculptors. Another is Red Grooms, whose present show at the New York Cultural Center marks him as a young genius who took pop and funk art and a number of other isms and made of them something utterly and marvelously fresh.



Jasper Johns's "Painted Bronze" (1960) sold for $90,000 in New York this year.

DANCE: *Paris Opéra Offers New Stagings of Two Works*

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—The current ballet programs at the Paris Opéra find the company enriching its repertory with new stagings of two works, each a classic of its kind and each a milestone in Parisian dance history.

"Coppelia" had its world premiere in 1870 at the Opéra, and it is the artistic property of the house in a way that few other ballets are. The present revival is billed as a reconstruction, insofar as possible, of the original production by Arthur Saint-Léon. Actually, Pierre Lacotte's reconstruction of Saint-Léon's choreography for Acts I and II is the point of departure for a restoration job that goes considerably beyond an artistic exhumation.

Lacotte has had to devise the divertissements that make up the third act, the role of Frantz has untraditionally been given to a male dancer, and much music has been restored (IHT, Dec. 18).

Thus, it is really a more complete "Coppelia" than the original, and it has been done with a mixture of respect and imagination, and a feeling for its quintessential Frenchness, its charm, verve and humor. In the first cast, Ghislaine Thesmar had all these qualities as Swanilda, and sparkling technique, as she rescued her fiancé from his infatuation with the mechanical doll, and Michael Denard's rustic Frantz was a perfect foil.

Not the least attraction of this production is the chance to hear, virtually complete, one of the most justly famous of all ballet scores. The Opéra's orchestra, buoyantly led by Antonio de Almeida, gave its best to Delibes's rich array of national dances.

It seems hard to believe that George Balanchine's "Prodigal Son" is almost half the age of "Coppelia," or that the Opéra is doing it for the first time. It was first staged in 1929 at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, the last ballet Diaghilev produced before his death, and its appearance at the Opéra now makes use of the spare and strong sets and costumes that Georges Rouault designed then.

This *ballet d'action* found the young Balanchine working in a vein that he was not to return to often in his later ballets. But it is an action ballet admirable in its balance and gripping in its strict limitation to essentials. Prokofiev's score remains a strong one, and under Manuel Rosenthal the Opéra's orchestra gave a strong account of it. In the title part, Georges Piletta suggested both the strength and vulnerability of the Biblical character.

ART MARKET

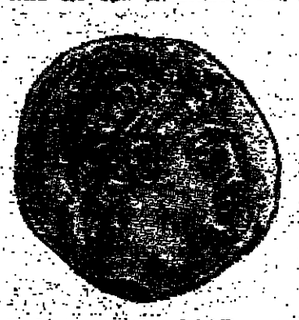
Furniture Takes a Plunge, Coins and Posters Thrive

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—If one applies stock market tactics to art objects—buy low, sell high—now may be the time to leap into the Hôtel Drouot fray.

There were some striking contrasts at sales during the past 10 days, suggesting that the time may have come for certain categories. Among them is the sort of nice, homely furniture, made in the 18th and 19th century, for the French bourgeoisie. In contrast, early 20th-century posters are still fashionable and selling as well as ever, no matter how bad their condition or how low their aesthetic quality. Meanwhile, investors are buying up coins.

The furniture sale, conducted last week by Antoine Ader, son and partner of Etienne Ader, offered some pleasant furniture. None of the pieces was worthy of a museum but many were very good. Early and mid-19th century pieces came up for sale among Louis XV commodes and provincial wardrobes, in the higgledy-piggledy French style that makes Drouot auctions so interesting.



Syrian coin showing Demetrius II Nicator which sold for 3,450 francs in Paris.

A Mirror

Among the better pieces was a rather splendid, full-length mirror on hinges. The type is called a *psyché*—they are also known as cheval glasses. The big rectangular mirror, framed in mahogany, swung between pilars shaped like Roman columns. The whole rested on arched legs and was topped by a neo-classical tympanum. The veneer had that flame-like pattern that became popular around 1800 and persisted through the end of the Louis-Philippe period. The ormolu fittings were rather dingy but the quality showed from beneath layers of greasy dirt—a careful cleaning could take care of the problem. (No acid, however diluted, should be used as it alters the mellow hue of the gold.) In the half-empty room, dealers sat with nodding heads—but the nods had nothing to do with bidding. There were only two or three offers made and the final price was 522 francs—last summer the going rate for a comparable piece in an antique shop would have been 1,500 to 2,000 francs.

Next came an elegant *meuble d'encoignure*, a sort of corner cupboard which used to be a must in every Louis XV and Louis XVI salon. They were made in pairs, sometimes in fours. This particular one had been built around 1735-1740 and had a nice violet wood veneer with the usual marble top. It brought 9,075 francs, far below the levels of three or four years ago.

Adulterated Work

Another *meuble d'encoignure*—this one of oak—came next. It had been made up of bits and pieces taken from other 17th-century furniture. The price (3,456 francs) was stiff for a cumbersome and adulterated piece. So was the 13,400 francs paid for a hideously banal and clumsy commode of the so-called transitional (Louis XV or Louis XVI) period.

But the following lot, like the cheval glass, was very fine and sold for a song. This was a big two-door wardrobe, made of some sort of fruitwood, possibly cherry. The superbly carved cornice suggested a strong British influence. The suggestion was borne out by two unusual urns inlaid in mahogany right under the cornice. Each urn, in turn, had inlaid initials, IT and MB, undoubtedly those of a newly wed couple. The structure and British influence suggested that the piece had been made somewhere on the Atlantic coast of France, probably in Vendée—La Rochelle or Bordeaux, perhaps. There was virtually no competition; a dealer from a provincial town got it at 1,276 francs.

Both the cheval glass and the wardrobe belong to categories that had long been unpopular—the mirror because its practical use is limited in a modern setting and the wardrobe because it is so big. Two years ago, both types started going up in price as the French began acquiring country houses (*résidences secondaires*), creating a new demand for large pieces of furniture. That these types of articles should be going down in price now is natural. First hit in a crisis are "superfluous" objects.

* * *

As opposed to furniture, posters of the lowly kind—not collectors' items—still sell remarkably well.

On the same day as the furniture sale, and also at Drouot, Eric Buffetaud (of the Laurin-Buffetaud-Guilloux team) auctioned a number of them at relatively high prices. Among them was one published by Grasset and printed by Draeger and Lemercier of Paris, advertising a performance at the Sarah Bernhardt Theater. It showed Joan of Arc holding a flag. There were spearheads jutting up in the lower right-hand corner. The poster had been folded twice, was badly creased and in a generally unsatisfactory condition. Yet it made 520 francs.

Another poster, this one an ad for Cosmydor soap—*ne vend partout* (sold everywhere)—showed a young girl in turn-of-the-century dress, daintily holding a cake of soap as she leaned over a washbasin. Torn at the edges and badly creased, the poster nevertheless fetched 232 francs.

The whole sale went as well—presumably because the category appeals to young collectors who, as yet, feel unaffected by the world economic crisis.

* * *

But young investors had nothing to do with the high prices of coins at René Lourin's sale last week. Of the 837 lots, only eight were bought in. Nearly all the coins were of high quality, while not being of museum standard. And nearly all sold at the pre-sale estimate or higher.

For example, a coin minted at Seleukia on the Tigris between 146 and 140 BC under the reign of Demetrius II Nicator, king of Syria, estimated at 1,800 to 2,000 francs, was knocked down at 3,000 francs. (To be exact, it sold for 3,450 francs. French experts stick to the absurd custom of spelling out estimates and prices, then adding the fees and taxes.)

A very fine coin, struck under the reign of Henry VI of England, on May 24, 1427, when half the world considered him the king of France as well, was estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 francs. Very rare and very fine, the coin sold for 11,000 francs—or to be exact, for 12,535 francs (after you have added 16 percent to the first 6,000 francs and 11.5 percent to the next 5,000 francs.)

It was quite a performance, the coin auction. It took two days. It confirmed the impression that when there is a general economic slump in perspective, investors may shun Art while retaining an overriding passion for gold and silver shekels.

'Snow White' First At Cinemas in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The top Christmas drawing card at Paris movie box offices was Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." James Bond finished second. It was the second consecutive Christmas that a Disney film took first place. In 1972, it was "101 Dalmatians."

"Snow White" drew 46,00[illegible] spectators Christmas Eve and Christmas Day in Paris. "Live and Let Die," the latest adventure of Ian Fleming's secret agent 00[illegible] brought in 32,877 for the two d[illegible]

The total number of spectators figured by the Paris area movie house managers was 348,039.

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MARKET
Takes a P
Posters

ART IN PARIS

Crossing Cultural Barriers With a Tantric Exhibition

By Michael Gibson

RIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—A poet who has traveled at length e Far East recently remarked me that the symbolic wealth ted by Oriental religions in, instance, the lotus blossom never be really accessible to a n who has not once in his st childhood seen a lotus. civilization, each person, has wn baggage of images and lations with which to express in things which cannot be wise designated.

ntrism, in many of its ts, shares in the imagery of ivilization that produced it. by the use it makes of a rsally intelligible sexual im- to stand for both abstract angible realities, it succeeds oiding most of the cultural rs one usually encounters. re have been a couple of ibitions devoted to Tantric art ris during the past few years, of them arousing very much st. The current one at the ie Craven (4 Avenue de ne, Paris 8) assembles 100 ings on cloth and paper, as s a number of objects, and eduled to last until Jan. 15.

A Discipline

ntrism is a discipline with a ous purpose, practiced in and overlapping on the two religions of that part of world, Buddhism and Hin- . It stands as the frame- for a number of propositions rning essential aspects of n experience, time, energy reation, being and not-being, narshals a variety of tech- s including yoga, astrology certain approach to sexual ourse in view of attaining evel of intuition at which notions become evident.

ntrism, like Kant, considers (and space?) to be a con- ion of the human mind. It es a conversion in its logical sense—a "turning —by which the person comes d to a quite different view world. To the Tantric view, ast as we see it is a product e present moment—is con- y being spewed out of the of the "monster of time." nultiplicity of beings results a constant act of creation ented in Tantric imagery sexual symbolism, in which nouth of time becomes the of the female principle. s sexual intercourse is seen e individual's share in the ty of a cosmic (or meta- al) principle, and the deli- miniatures of copulating s (the present show has 18th and 19th-century spec-) are not merely erotic. handsome polished stone, h as a Brancusi, stands both n aspect of the creative ple and for the male "linga." ciologist, of course, can see l activity as one form of a s that is pervasive in the universe (enzymes, I have read, are to be found in the comets). For man, as the Tantrist sees it, it signifies man's participation in the perpetual process of creation and destruction.

Diagrams

The metaphysical pattern of the world is rendered in the Tantric mandala called a Yantra (diagram). Some diagrams of this sort are of the simplest geometrical form, composed of squares of various colors. Others are complex and subtle paintings of sometimes baroque fancy.

Some documents displayed are astrological tables, some—also in the form of geometrical patterns with commentary, are technical scholastic developments.

Tantric art differs from most other religious art in that it is not so much a ritual object as a support for a spiritual and intellectual activity. This is what makes it relatively inaccessible while at the same time contributing to its attractiveness.

* * *

Other new exhibitions in Paris include:

Peinture Fantastique de Vienne, Galerie de Paris, 14 Place François Ier, Paris 8, to Jan. 26. Six artists representing a sort of decadent surrealism. They paint well—some of them very well indeed. Yet there is something rather solipsistic in the work of this school, something a bit self-indulgent and reminiscent of the attitudes of the symbolist movement. Dachauer, Klitsch, Lehmden, Proksch, Regschek and Swoboda.

* * *

Lindström, Bolin, Musée Galliéra, 10 Avenue Pierre Ier de Serbie, Paris 16, to Jan. 13.

Two Swedish painters whose only common point is their nationality. Bengt Lindström is an immensely vigorous expressionist painter whose vast, thickly impastoed canvases are peopled with trolls, monsters and enormous dwarfs. His colors are vivid—acid greens and blues, flaming reds—and his drawing energetic and purposeful. Manifestly Lindström delights in what he does. Gustav Bolin's work tends to favor two-dimensional compositions in which the areas of color are circumscribed by a black sinuous line. The colors are cool and reserved, the composition suggests a state of measured flux.

* * *

Viseux, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Jan. 15.

In the past Viseux has assembled sculptures made of industrial rejects, not scrap metal, but pieces that did not meet the stringent requirements of, for instance, the aircraft industry. The present exhibition is composed of works entirely shaped by the artist. Plates of stainless steel shaped by drop-stamping, soldered together and polished to the smoothness of a mirror are assembled in slightly assymetrical and unstable structures that remind one of bellbuoys, nunbuoys, sparbuoys and canbuoys.

* * *

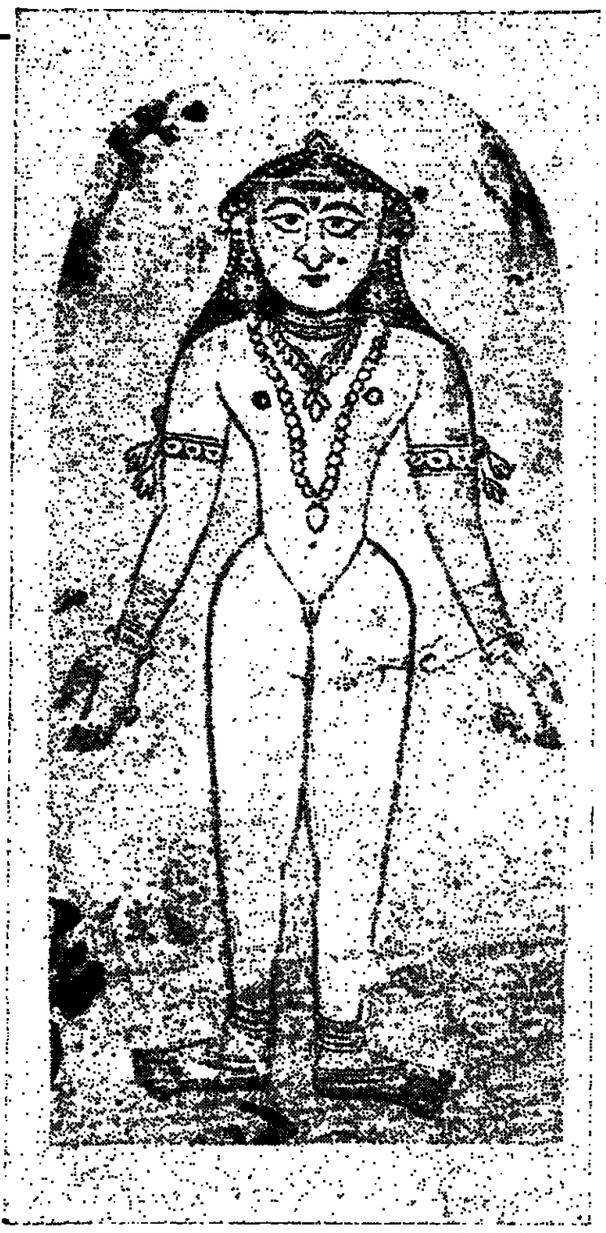
Ségui, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Jan. 7.

Elephants drawn in charcoal on large stretches of canvas and set in very Ile-de-France, and hence non-elephantine, landscapes. A repetitious figure of a man in uniform can be seen in most of these works, facing away from the viewer, fiddling with his mustache and presumably looking for his elephant. Ségui draws very well and his elephants are impressive beasts.

* * *

Présence de la Turquie, Musée de l'Homme, Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16, to March 31.

An exhibition devoted to traditional life in Turkey, and in particular to that of the towns and rural areas of central Anatolia. Clothing, musical instruments, agricultural tools, silkworm cocoons, jewelry, rugs. Everything in Anatolia, even the music, seems to be inlaid with arabesques of metal and cheap jewelry. Only the square-shouldered white felt shepherd's cape, rigid as a sentry's pillbox, is absolutely and sculpturally simple. This collection of 700 objects was assembled during a recent ethnographic mission by a French team invited by the Turkish government. One leaves the show informed but without understanding what needs produced the style of the land.



Claude Mercier.

A Tantric work on view in Paris show.

VIENNA

Kreisky Intervenes in an Operatic Uproar

By Richard Homan

VIENNA (WP).—The highest levels of the Austrian government had to take time off this month from dealing with the energy crisis and other weighty matters to straighten out a dispute that, to many Viennese, seemed just as important—who will conduct "Salome" at the Vienna State Opera?

After intervention by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Education Minister Fred Sinowatz, veteran conductor Karl Böhm ended up with "Salome" as his 80th birthday present, just as he had asked.

The loser was Zubin Mehta, who was to have made his debut at the Vienna State Opera conducting four performances of the Richard Strauss work in January.

The dispute became an affair of state two weeks ago when a disgruntled Böhm wrote a letter to Kreisky telling him that if state opera director Rudolf Gamsjäger did not let him have his way, he would never again enter the Vienna Opera as long as Gamsjäger headed it.

Kreisky's proper response, one Vienna music critic wrote, would have been, "I should have your problems." But music occupies a sacred position in the Austrian order of things—and in the hearts of the voters. What Kreisky actually said was, "We won't sit idly by when a man like Karl Böhm threatens to leave the Vienna Opera." He directed Sinowatz to investigate and find a solution.

The problem was not simple. Mehta had been asked by director Gamsjäger to conduct four "Salome" performances in January that Böhm, busy in Hamburg with a new "Elektra" production and at the Metropolitan Opera with preparations for a new "Rosenkavalier," did not want to conduct.

What Böhm wanted was to conduct one performance of "Salome" in May as part of planned festivities marking his 80th birthday.

(Like the queen of England's birthday, Böhm's is moved around to make its celebration more convenient. He will actually be 80 in August, when the opera is closed.) But Böhm learned that Mehta, to ensure a successful debut, intended to hold three rehearsals before the January performances.

That, Böhm decided, left the way dangerously open to a new artistic interpretation by Mehta of the year-old production that Böhm thinks of as his own.

"I simply told the chancellor that I haven't been treated by the State Opera in a way that a man of my 80 years and position deserves," Böhm, who himself has twice been director of the Vienna Opera, told newsmen. He wanted to be assured that "I can conduct 'Salome' for my birthday without Zubin Mehta and his rehearsals changing it all in the meantime."

A compromise was suggested and it was approved by Böhm. Purely repertory performances of "Salome" would be held in January, with no rehearsals and no luminaries on the podium. Mehta would be given a choice of other operas for his debut.

Then for 10 days, as the Vienna newspapers reported daily on his wanderings—from Europe to the Middle East, where he was reportedly entertaining Israeli troops on the front lines, and then around the world to Los Angeles—the opera management tried to get Mehta to the telephone.

This week in Los Angeles, Mehta turned down the new offer and dropped, for the time being, any plans for conducting at the Vienna State Opera.

The government was happy and so was Böhm.

"I didn't want to stir up a fuss. All I wanted was my birthday 'Salome,' intact," he said, adding, in an apparently unwitting reference to the opera's plot, "I don't want heads to roll."



Associated Press.

Conductor Zubin Mehta who turned down Vienna's offer.

Ancient City Being Excavated In Central Asia

PARIS, Dec. 28 (IHT).—Soviet archaeologists have discovered a 2,000-year-old city, Kavardan, 25 kilometers from Tashkent in Central Asia, according to a report in the Paris newspaper, Le Monde.

Excavated thus far are the citadel and fortications built during the 3rd century AD. The citadel covers 80 hectares and is surrounded by a wall with a single opening.

Inside the fortress, Le Monde said, were houses, metalworking and pottery shops, mills and a system of water supply using ceramic canals. Soviet scientists say that these discoveries show that the people of Kavardan belonged to an advanced civilization.

U.S.-Soviet Film

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UPI).—An American producer and the Leningrad film studio Lenfilm have signed an agreement to make a joint musical production of the play "The Blue Bird," by Maurice Maeterlinck, the Tass news agency said today.

Tass said that the agreement was between Lenfilm and independent producer Edward Lewis of 20th-Century Fox.

Shakespeare for Non-'Fat Cat'

HUNTINGTON, W.Va., Dec. 28 (AP).—G. Worthington Hipple has given Marshall University in Huntington a Shakespeare folio valued at $10,000.

"I thought, why give it to one of those fat cats like Princeton where my son-in-law goes?" said Mr. Hipple. "I thought Marshall could really use it."

Mr. Hipple presented the folio, printed in London in 1685, to the university's James E. Morrow Library, where he once stacked books to earn money for college expenses. He is now a lecturer and market consultant who lives in McLean, Va.

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N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT: *The All-Stars in Albee Film*

F YORK, Dec. 28 (IHT).—his is how The New York critics rate the new films lays:

Delicate Balance," was ed by Edward Albee from his tage play. "Balance," writes Sayre, concerns a rich New od family seething with hous hate—those leisured s who have nothing to do ght and hate. "If only," she the cast of magnificent (Katharine Hepburn, Paul ld, Lee Remick, Kate Reid, 1 Cotten and Betsy Blair) be transported to another before our eyes, we might mething marvelous—instead ffering a sense of waste." tory, she says, "hangs on sis that's never defined. is faithful to his habit king monstrous women and n men. We never learn why people loathe each other so though I wouldn't want of them in my drawing But, the whole cast, she rouses memories of past mances and inspires an ap- to see them very soon elsewhere. Tony Richard- irected.

e Exorcist," in film version, ning but "a chunk of elegant t claptrap," writes Vincent . It "is the story of the pts to save the life of the ically possessed Regan Blair) and is practically sible to sit through, essarily because it treats ism, but because it is treat- h the kind of dumb piety makers once lavished on ories of saints." Others in ast include Ellen Burstyn, von Sydow and the late MacGowran. William Peter adapted his novel for the



Katharine Hepburn
. . . *"A Delicate Balance"*



Woody Allen
. . . *"Sleeper"*

"Sleeper," Woody Allen's latest film, begins with Allen, the part-owner of the Happy Carrot Health Food Restaurant in Greenwich Village, going into a hospital in 1973 for an ulcer operation. He wakes up 200 years later, defrosted, having been wrapped in aluminum foil and frozen when something went wrong with the minor operation. The film, Vincent Canby says, "advances the Allen art into slapstick territory best associated with the best of Laurel and Hardy. It's the kind of film that no one in Hollywood had done for years, certainly not since Jerry Lewis began to take himself seriously." "Sleeper" is Allen's third film as star, director and writer, and, Canby says, "not only his most ambitious but his best."

"Alfredo, Alfredo" once again casts Dustin Hoffman as a victim. "Here," Nora Sayre says, "he has almost returned to 'The Graduate': the innocent manchild overwhelmed by a devouring woman." "The main problem with this picture," she says "is that Pietro Germi, the director, has made it brilliantly twice before. His "Divorce—Italian Style" and "Seduced and Abandoned" superbly satirized the cruelty of Italian marital laws before divorce became legal in Italy. Alfredo is a rather diluted version of its predecessors."

"The Prodigal," at the Circle Theater, is a conventional family melodrama with biblical overtones, according to Clive Barnes. "It is set in a laundromat on Manhattan's West Side and it concerns the return of Willie to the family home. Willie has been away seven years. When he left he stole $50,000 as a going-away present, and in his travels he seems to have done everything from killing onward." The language of the author, Richard Lortz, is as "high-flying as Icarus," Barnes says. And that's the play's chief problem. However, Barnes liked Judd Hirsch's performance as a baffled elder brother and that of Ted Leplat as Willie.

"The Iceman Cometh," by Eugene O'Neill, has been revived at the Circle in the Square Joseph E. Levine Theater. "See it," Barnes advises. "It is the kind of theater that jumps between life and drama. But it never really forgets that it is drama." James Earl Jones plays Hickey; Michael Higgins Larry, the one-time anarchist, and Jack Gwillim the Captain. Theodore Mann directed.

"The Au Pair Man," by Hugh Leonard is a two-character comedy with "delusions of allegory," says Clive Barnes. The New York Shakespeare Festival is presenting it at its Vivian Beaumont Theater. It was first produced in London about five years ago. "The lovely Julie Harris and the accomplished Charles Durning . . . are delightful," Barnes writes, but the subject is "thin stuff for political satire." A young stranger, rough and Irish, comes to call on Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers in her London home. He rings the bell; it plays "God Save the Queen." "Obviously," Barnes says, the crumbling room is meant to be the British Empire, and equally obviously, at least on one level, Mrs. Rogers is England and the young man represents Ireland." On another level, the playwright is sniping at the "angry young man cult" of the late 1950s and "the inclinations of those men, during the late '60s (when the play was new) to join the establishment club." Political satire aside, what is left is a kind of "Pygmalion" in reverse when the young caller becomes a sort of au pair. While Barnes calls it "no great shakes as a play," he admits that it has been "beautifully cooked."

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25	21½	A Can pf1.75		7	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
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27½	16	Am Distill 1	16	10	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅝
61	35⅛	AmDisTl .48	21	52	40⅛	39½	40⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4	AmDualVl		18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11	ADul pf.64a		13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
50¾	21¼	A ElPw 1.90	9	471	26	25⅛	25⅝	— ½
23⅞	12	AmFin 1.10	8	33	13½	13⅛	13¼	
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29⅛	17¼	ASmltR 1.30	6	125	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅛	AmStand .70	5	91	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
63	50⅛	A Std pf4.75		11	52⅛	52	52⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9¼	AmSteril .28	12	140	10⅛	9½	9¾	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	AT&T wt		1024	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
55	45⅛	AmT&T 3.08	10	977	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
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13⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .44	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	10¾	AW prf 1.25		z50	12⅜	13¼	10½	— ⅛
21½	16½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z160	17½	16½	17½	
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9½	7¼	Amstr pf.68		13	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
45⅞	32	Amsted 2.60	7	23	39⅛	39	39	— ⅜
17¼	4⅛	Amtel .20	6	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅞	Anacon .50	9	155	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
27⅛	10⅛	AnchrH 1.08	5	163	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
24⅛	14⅛	And Clay .80	5	47	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
13⅛	6⅛	Angelica .10	9	31	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	11	AnsulCo .50t	6	10	10⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
57	10¾	Apache .25b	7	45	14	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
23⅛	10⅛	ApcoO .87r		56	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Apeco .12p	12	378	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	5⅛	APL Corp	3	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23	9¼	APL pfGL05		2	10	10	10	
107⅛	98	ApPw pf8.12		z30	102	102	102	
9⅛	3⅞	Applid Mag	7	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
105⅛	81	ARA Sv 1.32	16	56	87½	85	85¼	+ ¾
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .34	25	81	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
34	18⅛	ArchDan .25	16	358	22	20⅝	20⅝	— 1⅛
16⅞	2⅛	Arctic Entr		342	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Aristar .72	4	40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	7	399	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
22	6⅛	ArBest .40	7	50	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Arlen RltyD	8	380	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	4⅞	Armeda Cp	21	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20¼	18½	Armco 1.20a	6	115	22⅛	20⅛	22	— ⅝
31⅛	25	Arm pf 2.10		7	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
65	54	Armr pf4.75		z210	55	55½	55½	— ⅛
34¼	21	ArmstCk .84	10	406	24⅛	22½	22½	— 1⅛
38	16	Arm Ru 1.60	5	47	17¼	16¾	17	— ¾
21⅛	10¾	Aro Cp .90	6	10	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
27⅛	9¼	ArvinInd .52	7	90	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
63⅞	34⅛	ASA Ltd .70		221	64¾	63½	64⅛	+ ½
		ASA Lt fn.70		8	60	60	60	
32⅞	21⅛	AshdOil 1.30	7	476	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— 1
47	42¼	AshO pf2.40		1	49¼	47¼	47¼	+ ½
54⅛	23¼	AsdDrG 1.40	7	50	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12	3⅛	Asd Transp		8	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Athlone .52a	3	19	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
23	10	AtlcoMtg 2e	5	30	12	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	16⅛	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	46	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
113⅛	66½	Atl Richfl 2	25	307	100	108	108⅜	— 1
73¾	50⅛	AtlRc pf2.80		95	71½	70	70½	— ¾
3	1⅛	Atlas Corp	40	86	2	1⅞	2	
10⅛	5⅛	ATO Inc .20	4	149	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
84¼	37½	Autom Data	36	86	50½	52½	52½	+ 1⅜
8	2⅛	Autom Ind	9	249	2⅞	2½	2⅛	
86	6⅛	Avco Corp	2	263	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Avco Cp wt		176	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
46⅞	31⅛	Avco pf3.20		16	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	33	AveryPd .25	26	41	35½	35¼	35¼	— 1¼
82¼	9	AvisInc .40	4	55	10	10⅛	10	— ¼
10⅛	6⅞	AvnetInc .30	4	173	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
65¼	15	Avnet pf 1		1	20	20	20	
140	57¼	AvonPd 1.40	38	349	66½	64	65½	— ⅞
29	12½	AztecO 1.32t	68	66	21	21	21	— ¾

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
87⅝	81¼	BabckW .80	18	232	37⅛	36½	37	
10⅝	3⅝	Beche .16e		114	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
89	12½	Baker In .16	13	101	10½	10¼	10	— ¾
43⅝	22¾	BakerOil .37	37	201	44⅛	43	43⅛	+ 2
107¼	71	BaldDH .40	6	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
9½	6⅝	BallCp .50	5	74	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ¼
61⅛	21⅝	BalGE 1.96	7	200	22½	22	22⅛	
67	56	Balt pfB4.50		260	56	55½	55½	— 1
26⅛	20	BanCal 1.34	10	23	28⅜	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
43	22	Bandag Inc	33	814	27½	26½	27	
18⅛	3⅛	Bangr Punt	2	148	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30	18	BangP pf 2		1	18½	18½	18½	
42	29¾	Bnk of NY 2	6	35	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ¼
37	31½	Bk of Va .88	6	166	22¼	21	21⅞	— ⅛
68	41¾	BankTr 3	7	92	45¾	44⅞	45¾	+ 1⅛
43⅝	24⅝	BarbOil .20e		31	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ½
39½	16⅛	BardC .16a	24	98	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅞
30⅛	17⅞	BarnM 2.66e	7	19	21¼	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	BasicInc .40	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	11	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
22	15	Bate Mf pf 1		2	10⅞	17⅞	10⅞	— ¼
36⅞	12⅛	BathInd .30	3	204	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	17½	BauschL .42	81	540	37⅞	36½	37⅛	— ½
61⅛	48¼	BaxtLab .17	51	162	48⅝	47⅛	48¼	+ ½
5⅜	4½	BaykClg .32	8	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Bearing .32	10	64	19	18¾	19	+ ½
30¼	16⅛	BestFds .65	13	210	21⅝	20⅞	21½	— ½
47⅜	21¾	Beckmn .50	16	74	28¼	27⅜	28⅛	+ ¼
44⅛	32⅜	BectDic .35	26	70	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ 1
8⅞	6½	Beech Airc	5	75	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
19⅞	15	Beker .10e	18	54	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	9	BelcoP .77t	9	65	16	16½	16	+ ½
25¾	15¼	Belden 1.20	6	26	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
18⅛	7¾	BeldHe .30b	10	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	
56¾	19½	Bell How .84	6	197	21⅞	20½	21⅝	— ¼
28	17¾	BemisCo .80	5	18	16	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
57¼	22¼	Bendix 1.60	6	134	26¼	24⅞	25½	— ⅞
76¼	31	Bendix pf 3		5	43½	40½	43	— ¾
53	22	Bent.Cp 1.25	6	233	26⅛	25½	25½	— 1⅛
61	49	Benef pf4.50		z250	49	49	49	— 1
112½	55	Benef pf4.30		11	63	62	63	+ 2½
35½	27	Bnfl $pf2.50		1440	28½	28	28⅛	— ½
5⅞	2⅛	Benguet	4	247	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
		Benguet fn		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	7⅝	Berkey .05e	5	105	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	24⅝	BethStl 1.60	7	729	32⅞	32⅛	32½	
61⅛	35½	BgThre .60b	19	32	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅜
127	93	BlackD 1.08	38	50	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	— ⅜
13	4⅞	BlairJhn .48	4	81	5⅜	5	5⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	12	BlissLau 1b	4	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17	5¼	BolckHR .32	10	174	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ 1⅛
38	12⅛	BlueBel .65a	5	116	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	2½	Bobbie Brks	4	190	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
26⅞	11⅞	Boeing .40	5	494	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
16⅞	8¼	BoiseCas .25	5	309	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3¾	Bond Ind		55	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29	15½	BkMnth 1.44	7	2	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
31¾	19	Borden 1.20	9	99	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
36⅛	16⅝	BrgWar 1.35	5	109	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Bormans		166	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
39⅛	24⅛	BosEd 2.44	8	65	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
21	10¼	Bourns Inc	6	21	10⅞	10⅞	10	— ¾
36⅛	8¼	Braniff Int	8	467	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
63⅛	37	BriggsS 1.60	11	18	43⅛	42¼	43⅛	+ ⅞
71¾	42½	BristMy 1.32	16	x102	46½	45⅛	45⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	31⅞	BristM pf 2		17	35¼	32⅛	32⅞	+ ¼
16½	10½	BritPet .27e	9	63	13⅛	12⅞	12⅝	— ½
		BritPt fn.57e		10	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
43⅛	21¾	BdwyHal .80	14	61	24	23¼	23⅛	— ⅜
72¾	59	BdwyHl pf 2		8	41½	41	41	
27⅛	9⅛	BrkwyGl .75	4	70	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	18	BklyUG 1.72	8	38	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
11⅛	7	Brown Co	5	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅛	20½	BrnGrp 1.60	6	26	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	BwnSh p .20	7	21	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
37	10½	BrwnFer .12	13	73	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	13⅛	Brunswk .32	6	507	15⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	21¼	BrushW .40	7	16	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
34⅛	17⅛	BT Mt 2.72e	6	54	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
50⅛	32⅛	BucyEr n	21	282	43⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ 9½
16⅝	9⅛	BuddCo .40	2	102	11	10⅛	10⅞	
67¼	63½	BuddCo pf 5		210	65	65	65	— ¾
12⅛	4⅛	BudsInd .25t		14	5⅛	5	5	
30¼	16⅛	BuffFor 1.70	7	29	17	16½	16⅝	
34⅛	22⅛	BldInv 3.97e	7	128	25	23⅞	24⅝	+ 1¼
20⅛	10⅛	BulovaW .70	5	51	11	10⅞	10⅞	
17⅜	6⅛	BunkrRa .40	4	257	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
34	14⅛	Bunk pf1.50		33	15½	15	15	— ⅛
33¾	20¼	Burl Ind1.40	6	149	21⅝	21	21½	— ⅛
49⅛	28⅝	BurlNor 1.50	14	533	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	7	BurlN pf.55		18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
35⅛	17⅛	Burndy .74	10	38	22½	22	22	— 1
255⅛	194	Burrghs .80	37	187	205⅛	202¼	204¼	— 2⅛
11⅝	5	Bush Univ	3	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅛	22⅛	CabCF 2.45e	10	22	26⅞	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	23⅛	Cabot Cp .92	6	69	27	26	27	+ ¾
8⅛	1⅛	Cadence Ind	3	364	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2¼	Caesars Wrl	3	148	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7½	2⅜	Cal Finan.	3	137	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
25¼	14⅛	CalPUt 1.32	5	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
13	8½	CallahM .24t	17	77	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
32	10⅜	CamB 2.53e	4	137	11⅛	10⅜	11	— ¼
77¼	25⅛	CampR .50a	39	132	75	73⅝	74⅜	+ 2⅛
35	27¼	CampS 1.16	12	46	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
36	28	Can Sou R 3	6	250	32	32	32	— 1
19⅞	15⅛	CdnPac .77e	11	63	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
		CdnP fn.77e		10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅝	11⅜	Cane'R 1.10	9	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
62½	30	CapCi Com	12	71	33	31⅛	32	— 1⅛
37⅛	23⅜	CapHold .26	20	338	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ½
27¼	16⅛	CapMl 2.57e	5	45	16	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
73¼	37¼	Carbrn 1.60	7	14	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Carling OKe	31	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25	12⅛	Carlisle .48	5	20	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
87	63⅛	CaroC&Oh 5		z320	63	62¼	62¼	— 1⅜
14⅛	5⅛	CaroFrg .40	5	53	6⅛	5⅞	6	
34⅛	19	CaroPw 1.60	7	216	21⅛	21	21⅛	
32½	20	CarTec 1.20	8	242	30½	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
30⅛	11⅜	CarrCp .32	7	275	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
39¼	34⅛	Carr pf2.25		z130	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	CarGn 1.30e			12⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
27¼	6⅛	CartWa .40a	17	312	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13	9⅛	CascNGs .92	6	34	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	CastlleC .60b	9	131	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
77⅛	55⅛	CaterTr 1.60	16	165	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Cavngh Cm	2	107	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1¼	CCI Corp		94	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
15	5	CCI Cp pt		13	6⅛	5½	5½	
26⅛	13⅛	Coco Cp 1	5	31	14	13	13	— ½
42¼	25	Celanese 2	5	132	29⅜	28	28⅛	
55⅛	50⅛	Cel'n pfA4.50		5	51½	51	51	— ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Cencolnc .20	8	295	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— 1
28⅛	10	Centex .12e	9	12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	CenHud .72	6	17	23⅛	23⅛	20⅞	+ ¼
25⅛	17½	CenIllLt 1.60	8	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
65⅛	54	CnILt pf4.50		z100	55	55	55	+ 1
19⅛	13¼	CenIlPS 1.20	10	85	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
25	14⅛	CenLaE 1.16	9	33	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	CeMPw 1.34	6	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13	CenSoW 1.38	10	261	17	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	24⅛	Cn Soya 1.20	9	x53	38⅛	37⅛	38	
25	18⅛	CenTU 1.04a	12	49	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	CerroCp	3	71	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Cert-teed .60	6	61	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	10⅛	Cessna .80	4	229	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
2⅛	9-16	Chadbrn Inc		247	⅝	½	⅝	
2⅛	1	Chadbrn pt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23	14⅛	Chmplnt .92	6	283	17⅛	16⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
24	16	Chml pf1.20		45	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20¼	12¼	ChamSp .52	13	76	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
30	13⅛	CharlrCo .40	7	78	19¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25	Charlr NY 2	7	84	27⅛	25⅛	26⅛	
12	8	ChaseFd .42		181	8⅛	8	8⅛	
63¼	41½	ChasManh 2	11	170	55⅛	55¼	55⅛	+ 1⅛
70	40⅛	Chas T 4.71e	8	x74	42	40¼	40¼	— 2
13⅛	4⅛	Chesea .30	2	55	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23	13½	Chemetrn	6	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	37⅛	ChmNY 2.85	9	139	41	39⅞	40⅞	+ 1⅛
42¼	27⅛	ChesVa 1.68	8	7	34¼	33¼	34¼	+ 1½
91	stoU	Chsbgh 1.	25	303	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	— 1
57⅛	40	Chessie 2.60	7	252	57½	56⅛	57	— ½
11½	5⅛	Ch Milw Cp	4	64	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	Ch Milw pf		12	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
42⅛	25½	ChlPneuT 2	8	99	27½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	10⅛	ChRI ct JP		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅛	10⅛	Cr.RI ct NW		24	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
7	3⅛	ChkFull .12e	6	63	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2	Chris Craft	7	172	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15	7⅛	ChCit pf1.40		13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	9¼	Chromal 1.20	4	98	10⅛	10	10⅛	
65	60	Chroma pf 5		21	61	58	58	— 2
44⅛	13⅛	Chryslr 1.40	3	2099	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	3⅛	Chrysler wt		313	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25	10⅛	Cl Mtg 2e	5	141	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Cl Rlt 1.30e		109	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	CinBell 1.46	8	13	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	51	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
119	111	CinG pf9.30		z100	111	111	111	
56½	49½	CinGE pf 4		25	51	51	51	
45⅛	22⅛	CinMila 1.40	10	38	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
49⅛	35	CIT Fin 2.30	9	135	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
60½	34⅛	CitiesSv 2.20	2	516	60⅛	59	60⅛	+ ⅜
39⅛	26½	CitzSo 2.03e	9	63	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
19⅛	12⅛	CitzMt 1.24e	6	x10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
16	6⅛	City Invst .60	3	403	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	⅞	City Inv wt		47	1⅛	1	1	
30⅛	20	CityIn pf B2		166	21⅛	20	21⅛	— ¾
33⅛	19½	CityIn pf1.31		1	20	20	20	+ ½
7⅛	3	City Shs		19	3⅛	3	3	
57	37⅛	ClarkE 1.52	12	45	45⅛	45⅛	45	+ ⅛
32⅛	13½	ClarkO .52a	4	72	16⅛	16⅛	17½	— 1⅛
14	3⅛	CLC Am	3	67	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
80⅛	56½	ClvClf 2.30a	18	7	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	29⅛	ClevEl 2.32	10	52	37⅛	31	37⅛	+ ½
105⅛	97	ClEll pf7.35		[illegible]	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— 1½
9	8⅛	viClev Pnt		z357	14	13	14	+ 2
10	6⅛	viClevPnt Sp		z210	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¾
53	12½	CloroxCo .52	11	443	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	CluetPea .50	6	209	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10	CluetP pf 1		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	11⅛	CNA Inv Cp	5	77	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ¼
20⅛	6⅛	CNA Fin .58	5	358	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅛	10⅛	CNA pfA1.10		138	13⅛	13	13⅛	
10⅛	11⅛	CNA In .50e		24	10⅛	10⅛	10	
8⅛	6⅛	CNA L 1.19e		93	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
18⅛	10⅛	CNAL pf2.10		19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	7	CoastlSt Gas	4	348	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
42	18	CstSG pf1.88		72	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	14⅛	CstSG pf1.19		6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅞
150	117½	CocaCol 1.90	35	167	126	124	125½	+ ⅛
27	9⅛	CocnBtlg .38	10	1451	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— 1
26⅛	10	ColdwBk .36	6	62	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
27⅛	6⅛	Colecoln .06	8	147	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
36⅛	21	Colg Pal .94	19	892	25⅛	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	6	CollinAik .56	5	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	7½	Collins Fd	8	64	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
70	37⅛	ColPenn .20	34	218	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	7	14	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
22½	10	CollInd 1	5	74	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
54½	42⅛	Colt I pf4.25		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Colt I pf1.60		6	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
52	24⅛	CBS 1.46	7	359	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	10⅛	CBS pf 1		24	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	ColGas 1.90	7	68	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8	2⅛	Colum Plct		353	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
29	22½	ColSOh 1.96	8	60	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	ColwM 3.67e	6	84	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
101⅛	49⅛	CombE 1.51	26	102	103⅛	100⅛	103⅛	+ 2⅛
22½	10¼	CumlSol .60	11	60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
36⅛	27⅛	ComwE 2.30	9	190	29⅛	28⅛	29	
10⅛	6	ComE A wt		70	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
12⅛	9	ComEdB wt		14	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	ComwE pf 2		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	ComE pf1.90		31	23½	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	ComE pf1.42		6	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	ComwO .18t	8	865	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
27	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		37	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ¼
5⅛	2	Comput Sci		187	2⅛	2	2⅛	
64½	36⅛	Comsat .68	12	104	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7½	ConAgr .50p	5	23	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	CneMill .20	5	27	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
28⅛	16⅛	ConnG 1.86e	10	109	17½	16⅞	17	
31⅛	13⅛	Conrac .60	7	24	16	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
26	18⅛	ConEd 1.80	8	495	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
84⅛	68⅛	ConEd pf 6		21	67½	66⅞	66⅛	— ⅛
68	56	ConEd pf 5		12	56½	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	19⅛	ConFds 1.35	7	820	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
104⅛	60¼	Cor F pf4.50		71	63⅞	62⅛	63½	+ ⅛
28⅛	10½	ConFrgt .56	82	20	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
32	21½	ConNGs 2.10	7	121	23⅛	20⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21	ConsuPow 2	8	151	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+
102	88	CnPw pf7.45		1	91	91	91	+ 1½
67½	61½	CnPw pf4.52		z270	61½	61½	61½	
65⅛	52¼	CnPw pf4.50		z460	53⅛	52⅛	53	+ ½
17⅞	5¼	Cont Air Lin	39	361	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
30⅛	19½	Cnt Can 1.60	6	256	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	4¼	CnCop .10e	4	41	8½	7⅞	8	
43⅛	34⅛	Cont Cp 2.40	7	77	41½	41	41	— ½
47½	37⅛	Ct C pfA2.50		22	45⅛	45	45	
47⅛	37⅛	Ct C pfB2.50		3	45	45	45	
61⅞	49⅛	ContlCp 1.96	10	27	51½	51	51	— ¼
18⅛	13⅛	ContlP 1.40e	9	127	12	11	11⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	12½	ContlR 1.77e	7	55	13	12	13	+ ⅛
15⅛	2⅛	Cont Invst	4	88	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
14	7	CnMtg 1.07e	6	423	7¼	6⅛	7	
55½	26⅛	ContOil 1.60	13	414	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	37½	ContOil pt 2		4	70⅛	70⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17¼	ContTel .92	10	276	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
62	30⅛	Control Dat	6	221	35¼	33⅛	35⅛	— 1¼
57⅛	47	CrDt pf4.50		z290	47¼	46	46⅛	— ½
32	20⅛	Conwood 2	7	12	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	CookUnit .52	3	75	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	21½	CoopInd 1.04	16	91	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
31⅛	4¼	Cooper Lac	7	190	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	8⅛	CoopT 1.08e	4	76	8¾	8	8⅛	
20½	12½	CopT pf1.25		9	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
26½	10	Copeind .48	6	91	17⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Copp Rnge	10	76	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
30½	19⅛	CopwCp 1.60	4	24	22⅛	21	22⅛	+ ⅛
15½	2⅛	Cordura Cp		199	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
103⅛	70⅛	CorngG 1.12	19	109	76½	75	76½	+ ½
30⅛	19⅛	Cousin 2.40e	8	46	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
40¼	13⅛	CoxBdct .35	6	72	17	15½	15½	— ⅛
34	25⅛	CPC Inf 1.86	9	139	28½	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22½	14¼	CraneCo 1a	4	33	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
12½	5½	CreditF .42	6	102	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
37½	25⅛	CrockN 1.66	6	147	22	21⅛	22	+ ¼
18⅛	8¼	CrompK .80	4	51	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
26⅛	16	CrouHIn .60	10	26	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Crown Cork	12	36	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
32⅛	23½	CrwZell 1.60	9	132	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	CTS Cp .51	4	103	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10	Culligan .35	8	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	28⅛	CumEn .80a	10	192	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	CunnDrg .20	5	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Currinc .63e		35	10	11⅞	12	+ ¼
35⅛	10½	CurtissWri	11	487	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
44	19⅛	CurtissWr A		5	19⅛	18	16⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	24	Cutler H 1.40	7	60	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ½
28½	14⅛	CyclopsCp 1	3	27	16¼	15⅞	16	— ½
40⅛	27½	Cyprs 1.12a	11	34	40½	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅛

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48⅛	26½	Damon Cp	28	16	40⅛	39⅛	39½	— ⅛
12½	7½	DanRiv .60	5	60	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37½	18⅛	Dana 1.36b	4	101	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	14	Dartlnd .40b	6	100	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
53⅛	22	Dartlnd pf 2		340	24½	23⅛	23⅛	— 1⅛
		Data Genl	45	440	40	37½	38	
19⅞	12	Dayco 1.14	4	21	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—
72	49½	Dayc pf4.56		z40	50	50	50	— 1
19⅞	3⅛	Dayiln .24	3	96	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27	8⅛	DaylHud .54	5	157	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ¼
35	17¼	D yIPL 1.66	9	309	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	DeanWit .40	8	101	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
65½	38⅛	Deere 1.40a	8	203	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅞
17⅛	1	DimarP 1.16	6	145	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅛	15¼	Del Mnt 1.20	7	68	18⅛	18¼	18½	
69⅛	35¼	DellaAir .60	11	444	41¼	39⅛	40	— 1
13⅛	6⅛	Dellec .10e	4	59	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	6⅛	Deliona Crp	3	113	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
38⅛	17½	DennMfg .90	5	55	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33	16	DennMf pf 1		1	16½	16½	16½	
20¼	7⅛	Dennys .06	9	56	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27¾	14¼	Dentsply .76	15	34	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅞
16¼	8	DeSoto .60	5	94	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅛	DetEdis 1.45	8	148	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
130	106½	Det E pf7.22		z130	108	108	109	
102½	87	Det E pf7.45		z110	87	87	87	
98⅛	89	Det E pf7.36		1	89	89	89	
83	66¼	Det E pf5.50		8	64⅞	64	64	— ½
22⅛	10	Dexter .28	10	61	12¼	11⅛	11	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Dial Finl .54	13	26	21⅞	21⅛	21	+ ⅛
26½	23⅛	Diamlnt 2	8	44	29½	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
37¼	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		6	32½	32	32	— ½
28⅛	16	DiamSh 1.10	10	75	26⅛	26	26	
37¼	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		6	32½	32	32	— ½
18⅛	14½	Dia pf D1.20		19	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ¼
24⅛	11	DickAB .44	7	64	13	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅛	Dictaph .45a	7	30	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
57½	35⅛	Diebold .40b	15	30	36½	35⅛	36⅛	— ¼
13⅞	7	DiGiorg .66	5	63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21	15	DiGior pf.88		2	12	12	12	— 2
119⅛	73¼	Digital Eqpt	42	235	104⅛	100⅞	101⅛	— 3⅛
10⅛	5¼	Dillingm .40	7	116	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	17½	Dillngm pf 2		28	19½	18	18⅛	— ¼
33⅛	25⅛	DillonCo 1b	12	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
127⅛	4⅛	Disney .17b	28	477	47	46⅛	47⅛	+ ½
22⅛	10¼	Disston .12	7	69	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37¼	DistSeag .80	19	30	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversid In	11	125	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	DivMt 2.86e	5	352	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛	+ 1⅛
30	18⅛	DrPepper .24	45	394	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
142	68	DomeM 1a	27	59	146	142	145	+ 5
9⅛	7	DomF 1.01e		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10½	4½	DonLufJ .12	8	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Donnley .48	14	7	22⅛	22½	22½	
26⅛	10	Doric Co .32	5	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
16½	4⅛	Dorr Oliver	7	90	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
17⅛	3⅛	Dorsey .10	5	25	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
55	28⅛	Dover 1.04	7	25	29⅛	28⅛	28	— ⅛
68	46½	DowChem 1	20	216	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	—
8⅛	2½	DPF Inc		192	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ½
33⅛	25	Dravo 1.50	11	18	38	37⅛	37⅛	—
67⅛	30⅛	Dresser 1.40	19	81	65½	64⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
68	37	Dres pf 2.20		19	65½	65¼	65⅛	— ⅛
61	32⅛	Drssr pfB 2		2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
24	16	DrexB 1.92e		32	17⅛	16	17	
16⅛	6⅛	DreyfusCp 1	5	103	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	16	Duk Pw 1.40	9	422	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	— ½
113⅛	101½	Duke pf8.70		z220	102½	102½	102½	— 1
109	95	Duke pf8.20		z90	98	98	98	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke p. 75		8	82	81	81½	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] .84	22	73	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
14½	2	Duplan Cp	5	130	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	duPont 5.75e	13	8	157⅛	154	155	— 1⅜
70⅛	64	duPnt pf4.50		4	65⅛	65	65	
53⅛	53	duPnt pf3.50		1	57⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	DuqLt 1.72	8	282	20⅛	19	20⅛	— ⅛
29	24⅛	DuqLt pf 2		z180	25⅛	25	25	
27	14⅛	Dymoln .28	7	14	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛

E

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	17⅛	EaglePic .97	5	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Easco .32r	4	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	5⅛	East Air Ln		1576	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33	14⅛	EastGs .62t	16	178	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	EastUtl 1.50	11	30	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
151⅛	103⅛	EasKo 1.28a	28	436	116⅛	114⅛	114⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	22⅛	Eaton 1.80	5	112	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	21	Echlin .34	22	35	31	30⅛	31	— ⅛
45⅛	22⅛	Eckrdjk .20	24	195	26⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
41	11⅛	EckdNC .24	11	51	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
47	20½	EdisBro 1.20	7	6	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
24⅛	9⅛	EG&G .10	22	205	17	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Elect Assoc	83	84	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
53⅛	19⅛	EDS .25e	17	132	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ¼
61⅛	2	El Mem Mg	5	92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	EMM pf1k		15	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Elgin Natl	13	30	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	2	Elixir Ind	3	157	2⅛	2	2	
21	12⅛	ElPasoNG 1	6	385	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	EltraCp 1.50	6	28	27	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	36	EmerEl .65	29	188	44	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
75	42⅛	Emery A .74	43	133	57	53⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	5	Emeryin .21	7	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33	15⅛	Emhrt 1.30a	5	69	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5	2⅛	EMI Lt .2e	7	31	2	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	EmpDE 1.28	9	14	14⅛	14⅛	14	
14	5⅛	EmpFin .57t	3	46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18	6⅛	Empire Gas	3	30	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	12⅛	EnglndM .43	7	234	14⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
167	90	EngM pf4.25		1	92	92	92	— 3½
8⅛	4⅛	Ennis B .12e	6	24	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
53	2⅛	Enviroiech	18	54	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
21	14	Equimrk .80	6	4	15	14⅛	14	
26⅛	24⅛	EquitGs 2.40	6	29	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	EquiLf 2.35e	9	57	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
33⅛	22⅛	ESBInc 1.40	8	117	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	20½	Esmark 1	6	83	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Esquire .32	4	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	EssexInt .72	7	498	16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
55⅛	31⅛	Essex pf2.84		2	3⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Esterline .30	9	35	4	3⅛	4	
37⅛	12⅛	Ethy Cp 1a	4	62	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	30⅛	Ethyl pf2.40	5	33	35⅛	34	35	+ 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] .b	5	210	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	14⅛	ExCel O .90	7	74	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	Excelsr .88e		29	21⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
17	5⅛	Exindcare		70	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
103⅛	8.7	Exxon 4.25e	9	958	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	+ 1⅛

F

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	6⅛	Fabrge .40	4	161	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
90⅛	37	FalCam .30e	11	453	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 2
13⅛	3⅛	Fairchd .50e	35	177	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	Fairmt .50a	8	22	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ½
5⅛	2	Falstaf b-w		216	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15⅛	9	Fansiel .30e	5	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15	5⅛	FarWtF .44t	5	65	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Farch Mfg		226	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	9⅛	Fedders .50	11	214	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16	13⅛	Federal .60	3	9	16	15⅛	15⅛	—
30⅛	17	FedMog 1.80	6	76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23½	12½	FedNMt .50	6	651	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
26⅛	15	FedPap 1.20	5	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	FPap pf1.20		6	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	FdSign 5 .30	5	32	6	5⅛	6	
57	24⅛	FedDSt 1.08	10	130	28⅛	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
11	5⅛	Federat Dv	13	4	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
47⅛	19⅛	FerroCp .73	5	175	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	12½	Fibreard .90	4	53	18⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Fidelity Fin	4	42	4	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
39	6⅛	FidMI 2.62p	1	204	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	FidUB 2.40b	6	29	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ½
27½	14	FieldtM 1.40	7	8	15	15	15	
23⅛	9	FiltrolCp .60	6	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	9⅛	FinlFed .92t	3	57	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	13	Firestone	4	x340	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	
31⅛	10⅛	FstChar .51t	7	87	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
78⅛	49⅛	FstChiC 1.62	16	198	71	69⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
60½	42⅛	FstIntBk .80	23	52	57⅛	57½	57⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	8⅛	Fst M 2.04e	4	735	3⅛	6½	8	— ⅛
48½	32½	FstNBo 1.62	10	9	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
51½	34⅛	FstNC ty .72	22	960	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
35	23⅛	FstNSBn 2	6	11	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15	FstNalStr		17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
52⅛	34	Fst Pa 1.32	12	13	40⅛	39⅛	40½	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	FPaMt 2.05e	6	135	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	FstU RE .96	12	29	10	9	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	FstVa .43e	8	20	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	FstWBk 1.72	7	13	33⅛	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
42⅛	21	FsWM 4.2e	5	204	24⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛
63⅛	39⅛	FischbM .94	16	4	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
18½	9⅛	FishFds .30	8	47	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Fishr Sci .16	7	81	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	3⅛	FleetEnt .12	5	x306	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Fleming .60	7	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	7½	Flexvan .74t	5	77	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Flintkte 1.08	4	117	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
75½	50¼	Fnt pfA 4.50		z110	51½	51½	51½	— 1
37⅛	23⅛	FnHB 2.25		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18½	FlaE Coast	6	23	24½	24	24	
22¼	11⅛	FlaGas .65	4	145	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	22	FlaPow 1.80	8	77	28	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	23⅛	FlaPwL 1.22	7	361	25⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18	FlaStl 1.30	6	15	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
58⅛	27⅛	Fluor 1.66t	57	415	60	58½	59⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	54	Fluor pfB 3		9	96	93	96	+ 5
41⅛	14	FlyTigr .30e	7	344	20⅛	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	FMC .92	6	121	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29½	FMC pf2.25		28	32	30⅛	31½	— 1
9⅛	6⅛	FdFair .20b	7	951	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	FooteCB .80	7	16	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	Foote Min	16	24	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
24⅛	11½	Foot pf1.65e		3	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
82⅛	36⅛	FordM 3.20a	3	1349	42⅛	40⅛	41	— 1⅛
20⅛	10½	ForMcK .88	5	134	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
35½	21	FMK pf1.80		18	22	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅛	14½	FlDea 1.23e		144	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
31⅛	14½	FtHowd .35a	14	97	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
53	21	FostWhl .90	21	132	60½	57⅛	59⅛	+ 1⅛
47⅛	22⅛	Foxboro .60	26	65	45⅛	44⅛	45	— ½
10⅛	9⅛	FrnklnM .20	12	48	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34	20⅛	FreeptM .80	16	50	25½	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Frueht 1.80	5	229	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	6	Fuqua Ind	3	266	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

G

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	5½	GableInd 11	3	64	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	GAC Corp		368	1⅛	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	8⅛	GAF Cp .44	4	311	9	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
27	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20		33	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
36⅛	22	GamSk 1.40	5	49	29	26⅛	29	+ 1⅛
36⅛	24	GamS pf1.75		15	27	25½	26	+ 1⅛
37	22½	GamS pf1.60		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ 1⅛
45	29	Gannett .36	23	62	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— 1
35⅛	16⅛	GardDen .70	22	103	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Garlock .84	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	Gas Svc 1.12	7	25	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3	Gateway In	9	61	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	GCA Corp	7	65	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
17	7⅛	Gemini Cap		50	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	GeminiInc 1		8	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	Gen Am Inv		5	13	12⅛	13	
51⅛	27⅛	GnA Oil .60b	28	28	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	39⅛	GATran 1.80	13	66	58½	58	58½	+ 1½
75½	51½	GATn pf2.50		1	72	72	72	+ 3⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GnBncs .75e	6	17	13	12⅛	13	
16⅛	7⅛	GnCable .50	6	165	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	GenCig 1.20	6	41	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1⅛
14⅛	4	Gen Develpt	4	135	4⅛	4	4⅛	
28⅛	15⅛	Gen Dynam	5	39	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
75⅛	55	GenEl 1.60	19	471	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
37½	21⅛	GnFood 1.40	10	223	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	GnGrth .91e	19	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
18½	6⅛	Gen Host	4	49	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
29½	11½	GenInst .38t	7	122	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	30⅛	GnInstr pf 3		20	31½	30⅛	31	— ⅛
46	12	GnMedic .12	12	41	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	46½	GenMill 1.08	17	64	55⅛	54⅛	54½	+ ⅛
84⅛	44⅛	GnMot 5.25e	5	1622	46⅛	47⅛	48	— ⅛
78½	70	GnMot $pf 5		11	71	70⅛	71	+ ⅛
58½	52	GMr pf 3.75		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
21½	9⅛	GenPort .80	8	134	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17	GPubUt 1.60	7	255	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Gen Refract	6	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1⅛
57⅛	36⅛	GnSignal .70	16	74	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel		73	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	G TelEl 1.72	8	288	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	32½	GTIEl pf2.50		19	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	12	GenTire 1.10	3	323	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Genesc .34p		390	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Genstar .90	7	3	16½	16½	16½	
48½	31	GenuPts .48	28	270	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	30	GaPac .80b	13	183	35½	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
105⅛	94	GaPw pf7.72		z60	94	94	94	— 2
27⅛	13	Gerber 1.35	10	85	15½	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
168½	92½	GettyO 1.21e	27	78	162	155⅛	155⅛	— 3⅛
21	18⅛	GettO pf1.20		4	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GF Bus .32	8	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	GlanPC .80	8	14	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
34½	10⅛	GibFinl .79t	4	89	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	Gidd Lewis	56	78	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26½	11½	GiffdHll .48e	5	21	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
66⅛	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	373	35	35⅛	35	+ ½
30⅛	11⅛	Ginos Inc	9	57	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	GleasnW .44	12	58	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Global Mar	12	78	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅛	14	GlobeU .80a	5	16	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅛	9⅛	GodWt Fin	6	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	15½	Goodrh 1.12	4	208	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	12½	GoodyrTR 1	5	522	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
25½	7⅛	GorJwlA .24	5	21	9⅛	9	9	
34½	18⅛	GouldInc 1	6	83	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
38⅛	19⅛	Grace 1.50	9	127	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9½	GrandUn .80	9	112	12⅛	12	12	
18⅛	14⅛	Granitv 1.20	4	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
44⅛	9⅛	GrantW 1.50	6	331	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	5⅛	GrayDrg 1e	7	46	6⅛	6	6⅛	
40⅛	26⅛	GtAMt 2.39e	8	36	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
19	8	Grt AlPac		146	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	12⅛	GtLkDr 1.30		17	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ½
18⅛	9½	GtNoIr 1.10e	11	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
57½	40	GtNNck 1.60	9	83	44⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
25	20⅛	GtNN pf1.60		3	21½	20½	21½	
33⅛	14⅛	GtWnFin .40	6	208	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Gt Wn Unit		106	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8½	GtWAUnt pf		43	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	GrtWsh Inv		74	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	GrenGiant 1	6	34	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Greyhd 1.04	8	217	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Greyhnd wt		107	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	4⅛	Grolier .50	3	102	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	Grumm .15e		169	8⅛	8	8⅛	
35⅛	15⅛	Guardian In	10	33	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	22	GuarM 4.17e	5	75	26⅛	26⅛	26	— ⅛
67⅛	25⅛	GfLfH .10h	5	50	27⅛	29	29⅛	
10	9⅛	GlfLfHld wi		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23	GulfOil 1.50	6	2004	23⅛	21⅛	23	+ 1⅛
8⅛	6½	Gulf Resrce	9	408	11	10⅛	11	+ 1
15⅛	9	GfR pfA.10k		14	15	14	15	+ 1⅛
17	12⅛	GfR pfB.65k		5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ 1
22⅛	13	GlfStUt 1.12	8	165	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
61	52⅛	GlfSU pf4.40		z110	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	GulfWn .72	4	375	24⅛	22⅛	24	+ ⅛
12⅛	2⅛	GlfWind wt		299	6	5⅛	6	
136	93½	GfW pf 2.50		1	97½	97½	97½	+ 1⅛
67½	48	GfW pf 3.87		54	43½	48	48½	
9	3	Guilton Ind	6	107	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

H

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	30	HckWat 2.36	7	18	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
13⅛	10½	HallFB .36	12	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	5	9	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
197⅛	135⅛	Halburt 1.12	41	257	197	190	191⅛	+ 5⅛
22	11⅛	HamPap .70	10	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	Hamond .40	5	60	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5½	Handimn .68	4	148	6⅛	5⅛	6	
23⅛	14⅛	HandyH .72	8	20	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	8	HanesCp .60	4	42	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	37⅛	Hanna 1.25	19	25	51⅛	51	51½	
35⅛	16	Harcourt 1	6	85	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22	5⅛	Hardees .16	7	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Harnisf 1.40	6	47	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	8⅛	Harrahs .22	8	19	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	24⅛	HarrInt 1.32	10	34	29⅛	28	28	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Harsco 1b	5	35	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	9⅛	HrtSMrx .98	6	73	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	4⅛	HertHk .20e	6	69	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅛	HattSec .72e		15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
34	10⅛	HawllE 1.56	7	27	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Hayes Alb 1	5	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Hazeltine	6	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23	14	HCA Martin	16	6	18	17⅛	18	
27⅛	8⅛	Hecks .10	6	55	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	HeclaM .33t	24	109	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Hellem .44a	5	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	37⅛	HeinzH 1.08	16	22	47⅛	45⅛	47	+ ½
6	3⅛	Helena Curt		62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
45	29⅛	HelerInt .84	16	49	30	29⅛	30⅛	+ 1⅛
193⅛	170⅛	Hiler pf4.67		2	170	165	170	+ 5
18	13⅛	Helmeb .60	13	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
47⅛	18⅛	HelmrhP .24	20	77	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	HemInc .70a		1	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
40⅛	29⅛	Hercules .80	16	112	34	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	HershF 1.10	9	33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	26⅛	Hesston .32	8	41	32	31	31	— 1
82	35⅛	Heubein 1	21	68	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
103⅛	71	Hew Pck .20	42	202	82½	80⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	High Voltg	15	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅛	16⅛	Hillenbd .49	10	19	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	6	79	17⅛	14⅛	17⅛	+ ½
4⅛	2	HMW Ind	9	58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	22	HobartM .72	10	51	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛
27⅛	24⅛	HoernW 1.12	8	91	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ 1⅛
21	5	Hoft Elctrn	6	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Holdylnn .20	8	345	14	12⅛	12⅛	— 1⅛
63	29	HildyA 1.70t		5	24⅛	24	24	
45⅛	11⅛	HolySug 1e	6	10	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	23	Homestk 1a	20	273	65⅛	64	65⅛	+ 1⅛
143⅛	67½	Honywll 1.40	14	93	70⅛	69⅛	70	— ⅛
41	17⅛	HoovBll 1.28	4	x17	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	4⅛	Horizon Co	3	179	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	8⅛	HospAff .57t	6	72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37	13⅛	HospltA .16	11	60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	5⅛	Host Intl .36	5	105	7	6⅛	7	
30⅛	8	Houdall .80a	5	63	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	HoveMlt .43	7	150	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	5	House Fbric	10	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	HousFin .90	7	277	21	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	HouF pf2.50		7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	HouF pf2.37		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
57⅛	22⅛	HcusLP 1.40	10	164	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
34	20⅛	HouNGs .50	14	193	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ 1⅛
65⅛	47½	HouG pf3.50		3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ 2
34⅛	10	HowJohn .20	11	273	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Howmet .70	9	x21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	Hubbd 1.25e	10	60	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	23⅛	HudBy 1.60a	9	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	HughHat .40	3	252	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
90⅛	42⅛	HughTl .20e	34	63	83	83⅛	85⅛	— 2⅛
27	12⅛	HuntCh .10	20	17	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ 1⅛
18⅛	10	HuttnEF .40	14	83	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37	22½	Huyck .28a	28	75	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Hydrom .16	4	x41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

I

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	6⅛	ICN Pharm	92	289	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Idaho P 1.75	9	58	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Idea Bas .60	10	55	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
90	69⅛	Ideal pf 4.75		1	83	83	83	— 1⅛
10⅛	3⅛	IdeaToy .15t	5	100	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	IDS Rt 2.5e	10	29	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29	15⅛	IlCent 1.75	6	151	20⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
107	80	IlCent pfA6		3	93	92⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	37⅛	IllCen pf3.50		73	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
34⅛	23	IllPowr 2.20	9	165	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
34	29	IlPow pf2.35		z230	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
36	21½	IllTooW .40	16	18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	ImpCpAm	4	434	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	30⅛	INACp 2.06e	7	103	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	INA In 1.28e		39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Income Cap		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	9	IncCCu .95e		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	IndienHd 1	5	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	IndiGas 1.92	6	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21	IndpIPL 1.82	8	125	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	IndNat 1.20	6	83	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	7⅛	Inexco Oil	26	811	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
98	51	IngerR 2.36	20	267	97⅛	95⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	36	IngR pf2.35		17	55⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	35⅛	InlCon 1.68a	9	10	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	InlandStl 3a	6	109	29⅛	29	29⅛	
10⅛	5	Inmont .30	4	165	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	7⅛	InslCo .70	5	81	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	13	Insc pfA0.25		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32½	23⅛	InspirCop 2	9	15	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Insilv 1.45e	5	57	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	Integon .29	8	44	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
54	22⅛	Interco 1.36	4	161	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	Interlk 1.80a	5	32	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
340	225	IBM 4.48	25	304	249½	245	249½	+ 5⅛
100⅛	67⅛	IntFlaF .44t	54	94	81	79½	80	— 1
41	36⅛	IntFlavF wi		4	41	41	41	— ⅛
39	20⅛	IntHar 1.50a	6	227	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13	IntHold 1.47e		8	13	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	9-16	Int Indust		257	15-16	11-16	13-16	+ 1-16
5⅛	1	IntIndA pf		63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	20⅛	IntMiner .52	16	70	37⅛	36⅛	37	— ½
14	8⅛	Int Mng	14	62	10	10⅛	10	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	IntMltif 1.25	7	10	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27	IntNick 1.20a	14	326	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
57	33	IntPap 1.50a	16	482	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	IntRect .10e	9	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	26	Int T&T 1.40	6	829	28⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
106⅛	79	IntTT pfE4		z60	83	83	83	+ 4
109	50½	IntTT pfH4		5	53	52½	53	+ 1
103	51	ITT pf4.50		25	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
101⅛	47⅛	IntTT pfJ4		130	51	50	50½	+ ½
100	46	IntTT pfK4		111	49½	48	48⅛	— 1
74	30⅛	ITT pfN2.25		106	34⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
98⅛	53	IntTT pfO5		7	58	57½	57⅛	— ½
20½	12½	Intrpce 1.10	5	26	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ 1
72	52	Intrpcep f 5		6	55	54⅛	54⅛	
25⅛	9⅛	IntrpbGp .80	3	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14	4⅛	Intrst Brds		42	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.36	9	18	15⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5-16	Interst Strs		275	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ 1-16
11⅛	3⅛	IntrsUn .12e	3	64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35⅛	16⅛	Iowa Beef	4	55	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Iowa El 1.30	6	47	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	IowaIlG 1.44	6	35	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
24⅛	19⅛	IowaPL 1.74	7	x19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16	IwaPSv 1.48	9	23	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	IpcoHsp .15t	8	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
37½	14	ITE Imp .60	7	65	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	12	Itek Corp	7	264	14⅛	13½	13½	— ½
28⅛	16⅛	IU Int .75	8	175	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	41½	IU Int A		3	45	44⅛	44⅛	+ 1⅛
45⅛	26½	IU Int pf1.25		5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	

J - K

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8½	JamesF .52	8	18	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
23½	10⅛	Jantzen .60b	5	11	11½	11	11	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Japan 1.74e		72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Jpn fn1.74e		15	8	8	8	
40⅛	27	JeffPilot .52	16	69	36	35⅛	35⅛	
114⅛	101	JerCe pf9.36		z10	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ 1⅛
105	91	JerCe pf8.12		z160	90	90	90	— 1
54⅛	46⅛	JerCen pf 4		z30	47	47	47	+ ⅛
55⅛	27⅛	Jewel C 1.66	8	57	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	7⅛	Jewelcor	6	104	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33	13⅛	JimWalt .68	4	98	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	JimW pf1.60		138	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	—
13⅛	11⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z140	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	JHanS 1.15e		156	18	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	JHanI 1.95e		16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
33	14⅛	JhnMan 1.20	6	222	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
133⅛	101⅛	JohnJhn .50	44	156	113⅛	110⅛	111⅛	— 2⅛
37⅛	13⅛	Johns Sv .80	6	78	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	29	Jhn Svc pf 2		1	31	31	31	
61⅛	12⅛	JonLog .80	3	273	15	14½	15	
22⅛	16⅛	JonLau 1.60	6	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
30	19⅛	Jorgen 1.30b	4	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	11⅛	Jostens .80	6	216	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	+ 1⅛
52⅛	24⅛	JoyMfg 1.40	23	97	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ 1½
27⅛	21	JustMt 2.55e	8	16	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
28⅛	13	KaisAlm .50	13	90	21	19⅛	21	+ ⅛
65½	54	Kai 57pf4.75		2	56	56	56	— 1
67	53	Kai 66pf4.75		1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
58	43	KaiA pf 4.12		2	47	46½	46½	— 2
12⅛	6⅛	KaisCem .50	5	57	8⅛	8	8	
36½	28⅛	KlCm pf2.50		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	KlCm pf1.37		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	KaneMill .10	4	16	17	16⅛	16⅛	
37⅛	20½	KCtyPL 2.20	8	93	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
65½	55	KCPL pf4.50		z30	58	58	58	+ 1½
42	15⅛	KCSou 1.50r	7	82	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ 1⅛
32⅛	17	KanGEl 1.56	7	37	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	KanNab 1.12	8	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30	18⅛	KanPLt 1.48	7	41	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Katy Ind	6	267	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16½	Kty pfB 1.46		16	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
45⅛	10	KaufBrd .16	7	296	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	KawcBrl .20	9	10	10	10	10½	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	KayserR .60	4	19	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	Kaebler .70	17	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	2	KeeneCp .10	3	175	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Kellar .45	3	152	6	5⅛	6	
17⅛	10	Kellogg .54	17	16	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Kellwood .80	5	26	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Kennmt 1.20	7	25	34	32⅛	34	
45⅛	23	Kennecott 2	10	1021	44⅛	43	43	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	KyUtl 1.74	7	135	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	57⅛	KerrMG .60	38	293	91⅛	83⅛	87⅛	— 1⅛
23⅛	11⅛	KeysCon .60	4	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅛	13⅛	Kidde .60	4	56	15½	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	45⅛	Kidde pfB 4		2	43	42⅛	43	—
61⅛	32	Kid pf A2.20		5	32½	32	32	— 1
57⅛	30⅛	KimbCl 1.44	9	103	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	KingDSt .30	5	92	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	11½	KirschCo .76	6	57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ 1⅛
42	21	KLM Airlin		19	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— 1⅛
37⅛	21	KnightN .32	11	56	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ 1⅛
22⅛	12	Koehrng .63	5	25	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
41⅛	32	Koch pf 2.75		1	36	36	36	— ⅛
46⅛	31	Kopps 1.88	8	34	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	50	Koppr pf 4		z150	51	50⅛	51	+ ⅛
53⅛	25⅛	Kraftco 1.77	10	83	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	28⅛	KresgeS .30	28	417	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	Kroehir .83a	5	15	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15	Kroger 1.30	10	115	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	8½	Kysor .40a	4	17	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

L

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	17¼	LacGas 1.56	7	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Lams Sess 1	5	15	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
33	11	LaneBry .72	5	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33¼	13⅛	Larwn 2.70e	5	263	15⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Latrobe Stl	7	31	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	LearSieg .28	4	207	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
32	22⅛	LearS pf2.25		16	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	19	Leasew .60b	7	56	20½	20⅛	21⅛	— 1⅛
26⅛	10	LeedsN .50	10	36	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
19	11½	Leesona .50	5	20	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11½	LehPCr .80a	7	20	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	LehVal Ind		169	1⅛	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
18	13⅛	Lehmn 1.13e		121	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23	4⅛	Lennar Crp	2	92	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
44	22⅛	Lenox .60b	10	20	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	6⅛	LevFd Cap		66	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
10⅛	11	LevFin .75e		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	12⅛	LeviStrs .48	7	82	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	3⅛	Levitz Furn	5	871	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3	LFE Co	10	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5	LFE pf.50		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	23⅛	LOF 2.20a	4	100	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
81	58⅛	LOF pf4.75		18	63	63	63	
6⅛	4⅛	LibbMcNL	7	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	10½	LibrtyCp .30	6	9	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13⅛	7	LibrtyLn .40	8	18	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	LibyL pf1.25		2	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
45⅛	27⅛	LiggMy 2.50	7	77	30⅛	30	30	
92½	69⅛	LillyEll .83	34	211	75	73⅛	74⅛	— 1⅛
48⅛	36⅛	LincNel 1.36	9	42	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
97⅛	67⅛	LincNt pf. 3		3	79⅛	79	79⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2	Lionel Corp	7	160	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Litton .28t	6	413	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Littn pfc pf		36	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
41	30	Littn cv pf 3		3	32	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		28	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Lockhd Airc	2	441	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
48	16⅛	Loews 1.16a	4	164	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	8⅛	LomaFin .56	7	82	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
55⅛	31⅛	LomM 3.80e	8	43	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— 1⅛
27⅛	9½	Londont .10e	4	56	19½	18	18⅛	
65⅛	14⅛	LoneStInd 1	7	43	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	20⅛	LoneSG 1.46	9	53	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.46	8	x107	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
93⅛	67⅛	LIL pf 5.75		x3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ 1⅛
107	97	LIL pf 8.12		z20	99	99	99	+ 1
85⅛	51⅛	LongDrg .56	31	6	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Loral Corp	7	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
53	32	LaLand 1.04	27	263	50⅛	49	50⅛	+ 1⅛
46⅛	21⅛	LaPacif .20	8	105	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛	+ 2
36⅛	22⅛	LouisGs 1.84	9	33	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Lowensin 1	4	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	7½	LTV Corp	3	154	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	LTV Cp AA		4	12	12	12	
50	29⅛	LTVCp pf 5		3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ 1
51⅛	32⅛	Lubrizl .43a	21	99	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	LuckyStr .54	11	94	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Ludlow 1.08	5	109	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	LukensStl 1	11	80	33½	33⅛	33½	
8⅛	3⅛	LVO Corp	20	676	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4	Lykes Yngst	41	95	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
32	16⅛	Lyke pf4.37k		102	18⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6	LyncCSy .40	13	07	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛

M

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	9⅛	MacAnF .40	3	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MacDonal	5	37	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Macke .30	4	63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12½	4½	Macmil .20e	4	105	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Mcml pf1.20		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	15⅛	Macy 1.10	6	160	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	MadisFd 1e	8	162	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	MadSq Gar	90	65	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	5⅛	MagicCf .32	6	201	6⅛	6⅛	6	+ ⅛
27⅛	6	Magnvox .60	13	679	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32	15½	Mallory 1	7	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	17	MalHyde .36	14	75	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	Manlnd .56b	4	103	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31	18	Manpwr .80	5	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	30⅛	MfrHan 1.56	11	66	37⅛	35⅛	37	+ ⅛
43	22⅛	MAPCO .54	27	102	47⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52⅛	26½	MaratO 1.60	18	517	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	Marcor .90	6	242	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	37	Marcr pf A2		185	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
50½	23⅛	Maremt .30e	7	43	27	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	21⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	102	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	17⅛	MarionL .28	28	57	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	30⅛	Marlen 1.30	20	92	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	29⅛	Marley .50	14	53	31	30	31	+ 1
9	2	Marqiue .07e	7	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
41	15	Marriot .07t	26	257	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	13⅛	MarsFd 1.24	7	186	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
19⅛	13	MartMa 1.20	5	183	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	MartMAI .40	7	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	10⅛	MrldCup .54	5	71	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
63	41	MascoCp .28	26	74	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Masonite .50	14	37	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	MassyF .50e	5	31	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	MasMr 1.94e	7	120	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	MasCp 1.44e		42	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Masinc .91e		186	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	16	MatsuE .54r	5	96	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	3⅛	Mattel .02p		633	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
54⅛	20⅛	MayDSt 1.60	6	259	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10	MayD pf1.80		12	12	12	12	— ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	MayerOs .65	11	30	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	MaysJW .50	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
43⅛	22⅛	Maytg 1.30a	7	36	27⅛	26½	27	+ ⅛
61⅛	43⅛	MCA Inc .80	6	20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
In 24	10⅛	McCord .92	4	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
107	50	McDermot 1	32	168	107	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	44⅛	McDonalds	46	304	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
29	13⅛	McDonD .40	4	135	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	19	McGEd 1.50	7	128	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	McGrwH .48	6	570	6⅛	6	6⅛	
28⅛	16	MGH pf1.20		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5½	2	McGra Don	6	11	2⅛	2	2	
69½	46	McIntyre	19	z1140	53½	51½	53⅛	+ 2⅛
29½	21	McKee .68	19	40	28⅛	27	28⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	33⅛	McLean .72	10	6	37⅛	37½	37½	
24⅛	14⅛	McLouf 1.60	5	48	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	McNell .75	4	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅛	19⅛	Medusa 1.40	8	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
4	1⅛	MEI Cp	5	64	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
34	9	MelvSh .36	8	136	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	4⅛	Menasc .32t	4	26	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
101⅛	76⅛	Merck 1.40	35	218	82⅛	81⅛	82	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Meredith .70	4	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	12⅛	MerrLyn .56	11	334	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	33	Mesa Pet	18	77	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
10	8⅛	MesabiTr 1e	9	75	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MestaM .40e	15	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24	7⅛	MGM 1.75e	2	37	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	6⅛	Metrom .50b	4	133	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
98⅛	24⅛	MGICIn .10	16	300	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ 1⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Microdot .44	3	112	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Microw .79t	10	29	16⅛	16	16⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	MidConTel 1	9	45	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14	MidSUt 1.20	8	232	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MidM 1.74e	6	48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	MidlRos .80	5	66	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
60	28	MilesLb 1.28	9	15	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
31	8⅛	MiltBrd .36a	8	50	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
91⅛	70	MinMM 1.10	31	284	79	77	78⅛	+ 1⅛
22½	15⅛	MinnPL 1.46	8	27	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20	10⅛	MirroAl .96	6	23	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	MissnEq .28	12	x709	19	17⅛	19	+ 1⅛
21	14½	MissRivr .96	12	1008	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
83	70	MoPac A .5	5	8	82⅛	82	82	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	MoPSv .84b	7	77	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
75½	42⅛	MobilO 2.80	7	446	52⅛	51	52⅛	+ 2
18⅛	4⅛	MobHom .20	4	121	5⅛	5	5⅛	
30⅛	13	Mohas 1.20	5	103	14⅛	14	14⅛	
13⅛	2	Mohk Data		317	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	10½	Mohk Rub 1	3	29	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅛	Molybden	9	50	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Monarch .60	11	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	3½	Mongrm Ind	3	124	4	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅛	11⅛	MonrEq .44	6	328	12⅛	11⅛	12	
75⅛	43⅛	Monsanto 2	8	380	55	53⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
42	28⅛	MontDUt 2	10	17	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
36	28	MonPw 1.80	11	21	33	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	MontSt 1.31e		97	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Mony .94e	7	164	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	MooreMcC	3	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	MorrsKn .80	7	52	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	5	MorseEl Pd	3	182	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3	MorseS .6e	3	113	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23	7⅛	MtgTr 1.55e	5	112	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	15⅛	MorNor .88	9	384	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	41⅛	Motorola .50	17	263	50⅛	48⅛	49⅛	— 1⅛
23½	19⅛	MtStTel 1.52	8	40	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	MSL Ind	4	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5	Mumford .28	5	113	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
9	4⅛	Munfd pf.40		9	5½	5	5	— ⅛
33⅛	14¼	Munsng 1.08	5	27	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13	MurphC 1.20	6	60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
96	47½	MurpOil .44	11	61	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	MurrOh .60a	7	17	21	19½	21	+ 1½
18⅛	15	MutlO 1.32e		36	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	MyeraL .80	9	49	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛

N

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	35¼	Nabisco 2.30	10	114	36⅞	36	36⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	6⅛	NarcoScl .60	5	95	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
57½	35⅛	NashuaC .52	14	10	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	11⅛	NatAirl .40e	6	74	15	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅛	9⅛	N Avla 1.35e		127	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	NatCan .45	4	106	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	26⅛	NCashR .72		294	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
102	79⅛	NChms .48a	44	12	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	NatCityL .90	4	25	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	36⅛	NatDet 2.36	5	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	NatDistll .90	8	185	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
29½	20½	NatFuel 1.90	6	39	21½	21	21⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	NatGyp 1.05	5	145	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12	2⅛	NHomo .15p		230	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	NatInd .10	10	126	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14½	9	Nflnd pf1.25		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	N Mtg 1.48e	7	21	11⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	25	N Pres 1.10a	4	13	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
108⅛	23	N Semicndr	33	213	57⅛	57⅛	59⅛	— 1⅛
23	16½	NatSemi wi		78	23⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	9	N SvcInd .72	5	155	9⅛	8	9⅛	+ ⅛
35½	14⅛	N Stand .75	9	49	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	47⅛	N Starch .66	21	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
42⅛	29⅛	Nt Steel 2.50	6	113	31	30⅛	30	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	Nat Tea		92	3	2⅛	2	— ⅛
34⅛	12	NatUnEl .90	3	22	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
72	38⅛	Natomas .25	103	231	71⅛	68	70⅛	+ 2
16	7	Neptune .40	8	172	8	7⅛	7	+ ⅛
43⅛	17⅛	NevPw 1.35	6	257	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26	18⅛	NEngEl 1.78	7	950	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NEngE 1.24	7	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	28⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	19	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
13⅛	72	Newhall .30	90	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅛	21⅛	Newmt 1.40	10	177	31	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
198	82⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	NYSEG 2.20	8	149	25	24⅛	24	+ ⅛
52⅛	45	NYSE pf2.75		z50	46	46	46	
19⅛	12⅛	NiaMP 1.18	9	226	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
72	63½	NiaM pf 5.25		z100	64	64	64	
54	43⅛	NiaM pf 3.90		z30	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
47	37	NiaM pf 3.40		z50	40	40	40	— 1
23⅛	15⅛	NiagSh .18e		9	17	17	17	+ ⅛
16	11	NL Ind 1	6	275	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	15½	NLT Cp .36	8	288	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
73	56	NortkWn 5	8	142	77⅛	76½	77⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	NorlinCp .83	3	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
53	17⅛	Norris 1.88	4	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	19⅛	NoACoal .80	19	77	41	40⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
35	17½	NoAMI 2.52e	9	38	22⅛	21½	21⅛	— 1
34⅛	16⅛	NoAmPhil 1	6	64	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .05e	4	258	2	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	7	NoCeAir wt		60	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	288	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11½	5	viNoCen Ry		2680	10	8⅛	10	+ 1⅛
29⅛	21	NoIlGs 1.92	7	153	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	22	NIlGs pf1.90		19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	NindPS 1.36	8	171	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
50⅛	33⅛	N NGas 2.70	10	113	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— 1⅛
110	99	NoNG pf8.48		z20	98	98	98	— 5
30⅛	23⅛	NoStPw 1.84	9	221	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
59	52	NSPw pf4.11		z50	52	51	51	
50⅛	43	NSPw pf3.60		z60	45	45	45	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Northgate	3	38	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14	Northrop 1	7	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28	17⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		11	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	NwstAirl .45	10	306	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
47⅛	30⅛	NwBnc 1.60	15	5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	Nwst Ind .85	3	149	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Nwstlnd wt		38	7	6⅛	7	— ⅛
98	88	Nwind pfAS		10	88	88	88	+ ⅛
98	85⅛	Nwind pfC5		10	88	87⅛	88	
70⅛	41⅛	Nwtin pf4.20		54	49⅛	48	48⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	NwMu 1.88e	11	31	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	NwstSW 1.04	6	103	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
36	23⅛	Norton 1.60	5	31	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
42	16⅛	NorSim .30	9	479	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
85⅛	35	Nrt S pf1.60		31	39	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	NucorCp .50	4	9	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
30⅛	10⅛	NVF 4.00t	2	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛

O

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53⅛	9⅛	Oak Ind .32	4	45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Oakite P .64	7	33	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Occid Pet	10	1089	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	41	OccidPt pf 4		16	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
43	[illegible]	OcciP pf3.60		40	40⅛	39⅛	40	— 1
28⅛	21⅛	OccIP pf2.16		10	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	OgdenCp .83	5	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogdn pf1.87		11	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	OhioEd 1.60	9	102	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	57	OhEd pf4.56		z100	57½	57	57	— ⅛
[illegible]	54½	OyEd pf4.44		z30	55	55	55	+ ½
64⅛	53⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z30	54	54	54	— 1⅛
55⅛	47	OhEd pf3.90		z20	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ 1
103	89	OhPw pf8.48		z800	98	98	98	— 1
28½	18⅛	OklaGE 1.66	11	42	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	OklaNG 1.02	9	20	20⅛	[illegible]	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	OlinCorp .86	6	165	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Omark .36	4	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Oneida .76	6	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Opelika 1	5	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	OrangR 1.00	8	162	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	33	OtisElv 2.80	7	34	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	14⅛	OutMar 1.20	4	132	16⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	OutletCo .56	4	53	8⅛	7⅛	8	
39⅛	18⅛	OverdlfT .70	8	43	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Over Shipbg	18	45	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	30⅛	OwenCo .66	13	26	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	28⅛	OwenIll 1.43	7	202	31	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	63	OwnI pf4.75		3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
26	12⅛	Oxfrind .60b	4	5	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

P - Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	10½	PacASh .77e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅛	21½	PacGsE 1.76	7	145	23⅛	23⅛	23	[illegible]
26⅛	19⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	109	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ [illegible]
46⅛	20⅛	PacPetrl .40	17	92	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ [illegible]
28⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.60	10	71	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	+ [illegible]
18⅛	15	PacTT 1.20	9	105	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
92	6⅛	Pac Tin .60a	6	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
9½	3½	PaineWb .30		68	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ [illegible]
16⅛	10⅛	PalW pf1.80		38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
6⅛	3⅛	PalmBc .25	4	67	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	4	Pamida Inc	7	108	4⅛	4	4	[illegible]
20⅛	3⅛	PanAm Air		1041	4⅛	4	4	[illegible]
45⅛	27	PanhEP 2	8	194	34⅛	32⅛	33⅛	[illegible]
33⅛	6⅛	PaprcR .60b	5	40	8⅛	6⅛	7	[illegible]
19	10	Pargas .60	6	21	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
35⅛	19	ParHan 1.08	9	32	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ [illegible]
23⅛	16⅛	ParPen .60a	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
22⅛	6⅛	Pasco Inc	17	60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ [illegible]
18⅛	10⅛	Paylmw .27	7	103	11	10⅛	11	+ [illegible]
45⅛	19	PeabGa .06e	22	21	28⅛	28	28⅛	— [illegible]
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		350	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
10⅛	4⅛	PennDx .20b	5	45	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— [illegible]
8⅛	2½	Penn Fruit		62	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
107	58½	Penney 1.02	23	289	72½	70	72½	+ [illegible]
60⅛	47⅛	PaC pf4.40k		1	58½	58½	58½	— [illegible]
26	19	PaPwLt 1.88	7	165	20	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]
103	97½	PaPL pf8.70		z30	102	101⅛	102	+ 1
109⅛	98	PaPL pf8.40		z200	100½	100	100½	+ [illegible]
65	53	PaPL pf4.60		z20	54½	54	54½	+ [illegible]
63½	51	PaPL pf4.40		z50	53½	53⅛	53½	
29	18½	Pennwlt 1.20	10	43	21⅛	20⅛	21	— [illegible]
47⅛	34½	Penwl pf2.50		11	35½	35	35½	+ [illegible]
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	12	632	25⅛	24⅛	24½	+ [illegible]
98⅛	80	Pennz pfB 6		25	97	97	97	— [illegible]
45⅛	25½	Pennz pf1.33		18	38	37⅛	37⅛	+ [illegible]
10⅛	5	PeopDrg .20	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	PeopGs 2.36	6	367	27½	25⅛	26⅛	— [illegible]
80⅛	64	PepsiCo 1.30	20	127	69	68⅛	68½	— [illegible]
43⅛	27	PerkElm .20	36	37	35	34	34	— [illegible]
33⅛	18⅛	Pet Inc 1.16	7	56	19⅛	18⅛	19	— [illegible]
27½	12⅛	PetInc pf 1		16	13	12⅛	12⅛	— [illegible]
21	10½	Petinc pf.80		16	11	11	11	+ [illegible]
31	9⅛	PeterPl 1.20	14	26	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— [illegible]
80	43½	PetrieS .20a	18	6	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	— [illegible]
33	9⅛	Petrolan .66	10	159	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ [illegible]
45	23½	Petrol pf1.37		1	25	25	25	+ [illegible]
25⅛	20	Petrum 2.70e		27	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ [illegible]
50⅛	30½	Pfizer .78e	25	318	43⅛	42⅛	43	— [illegible]
50¾	33¾	PhelpD 2.00	9	177	46¼	43½	45½	+ [illegible]
21½	17	PhilaEl 1.64	8	382	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ [illegible]
104	103	PhilE pf8.75		y10	107½	107½	107½	+ [illegible]
105⅛	95	PhilE pf7.80		x1	96	95	95	+ [illegible]
66	57	PhilE pf4.68		y20	57⅛	55	55	— [illegible]
63½	53½	PhilE pf4.40		y170	54	53	54	+ [illegible]
53⅛	47⅛	PhilE pf3.80		y100	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	[illegible]
20⅛	15⅛	PhilSub 1.00	6	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— [illegible]
105⅛	97½	PhilMor 1.40	28	176	118⅛	114⅛	116⅛	— [illegible]
17⅛	3½	Philip In .20	3	125	3⅛	3⅛	3½	[illegible]
09⅛	8⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ [illegible]
70½	40½	PhilPet 1.80	28	658	68⅛	66⅛	68⅛	+ [illegible]
21⅛	8⅛	PhilVH .40a	4	34	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— [illegible]
57⅛	13⅛	Pickwk 1.08t	8	86	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— [illegible]
10⅛	13⅛	PiedNG 1.08	5	35	14⅛	14	14	[illegible]
24	3⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	6	1007	4½	3⅛	4	— [illegible]
55	35	Pillsbry 1.04	8	17	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ [illegible]
23½	14½	PionNGs .84	12	41	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ [illegible]
27⅛	6⅛	PitnyB .52p	8	143	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ [illegible]
17⅛	10⅛	PittFrg .80b	18	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
51	37	PittFtW pf		z10	42	42	42	+ [illegible]
34⅛	20	Pittston .50b	17	109	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ [illegible]
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	18	120	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ [illegible]
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch		181	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
18⅛	4½	Playboy .20	4	16	5⅛	5½	5⅛	[illegible]
20⅛	15⅛	Plessey .37e	5	58	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ [illegible]
		Pless fn.37e		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28½	16⅛	PNBM 2.50e	7	38	17	16	16⅛	— [illegible]
140⅛	65⅛	Polaroid .32	47	405	72	68½	70⅛	— [illegible]
86⅛	30	Ponderosa S	20	105	43½	42½	42⅛	— [illegible]
29½	15⅛	PopeTa .40b	2	90	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— [illegible]
18⅛	10⅛	Portecin .80	6	15	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ [illegible]
80⅛	76	Portr pf5.60		z100	76	76	76	
22½	16½	PorGE 1.48	8	65	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
33⅛	25½	Potlch 1.20	5	80	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— [illegible]
15⅛	10⅛	PotmEl 1.08	7	186	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
60	51	PotEl pf4.50		z240	53½	52	53½	+ [illegible]
54½	45	PotEl pf4.04		z70	48½	47	48½	+ [illegible]
47	28⅛	PPGInd 1.70	4	994	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Premier .32	6	17	7⅛	7	7	— [illegible]
18⅛	10	Premr pf.60		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— [illegible]
120	89	Proct G 1.80	25	40	92¼	90½	90⅛	— [illegible]
9½	4⅛	ProdRsh .20	4	14	5⅛	5½	5⅛	[illegible]
21⅛	6	PSA Inc	8	162	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ [illegible]
24½	14⅛	PSvCol 1.20	7	x19	17	16½	16⅛	+ [illegible]
25⅛	18	PSvEG 1.72	7	704	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
122½	108½	PSEG pf9.62		z80	110	108½	110	
107	94⅛	PSEG pf8.08		z200	95	94	94	— [illegible]
70½	60	PSEG pf5.05		z60	61	61	61	+ [illegible]
68½	50⅛	PSEG pf4.80		z200	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
66	48½	PSEG pf4.08		z180	50½	50½	50½	+ [illegible]
20⅛	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		4	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
45	30½	PSvInd 2.42	9	142	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	+ [illegible]
18½	18½	PSInd pf1.08		z50	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— [illegible]
15	18½	PSInd pf1.04		z100	18½	18½	18½	
25½	16¼	PSvNH 1.64	8	35	18¼	17⅛	18	+ [illegible]
25⅛	16⅛	PSvNM 1.20	6	84	18⅛	17⅛	18	[illegible]
6⅛	2⅛	Pubickr .24t	24	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7	3½	Pueblol .30a	11	61	5½	5	5⅛	+ [illegible]
10¼	5⅛	PR Cemt .40	9	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ [illegible]
34½	23⅛	PugSPL 1.96	8	71	24⅛	23⅛	24	— [illegible]
71⅛	50⅛	Pullmn 1.50	17	142	72⅛	71½	72⅛	+ [illegible]
79¼	10	PurexCo .88	7	102	11¼	10⅛	11	+ [illegible]
27½	17	Purex pf1.35		2	18½	18½	18½	
12⅛	3⅛	PuritFsh .28	3	109	4	3¾	4	[illegible]
60⅛	22½	Purolatr .88	10	25	30¼	29⅛	29¾	[illegible]
47½	24⅛	QuakOat .76	16	146	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ [illegible]
115	68	QukOat pf 3		1	68	68	68	— [illegible]
44	18½	QuakStO .50	19	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— [illegible]
24	7⅛	Questor .50	5	79	7⅛	7½	7½	— [illegible]
39	22	Questr pfA 2		1	22	22	22	— [illegible]

R

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	32½	RalstonP .75	18	45	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— [illegible]
22	4½	Ramad .12b	8	565	4	5⅛	5⅛	— [illegible]
24	10⅛	Ranco In .92	5	77	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ [illegible]
21	10⅛	RapdAm .50	3	203	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ [illegible]
99⅛	38	RapAm pf 3		2	48	48	48	+ [illegible]
32⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	4	21	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ [illegible]
16⅛	7½	Raymint .20	12	23	12	10⅛	12	+ [illegible]
34⅛	21⅛	Raythen .70	10	29	30½	29⅛	29⅛	+ [illegible]
39⅛	16½	RCA 1	8	1092	18⅛	18	18⅛	— [illegible]
91	52	RCA cv pf 4		63	55½	54⅛	55⅛	— [illegible]
4⅛	1⅛	viReadg Co		24	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
3⅛	1	viReadg 1pf		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— [illegible]
3	1	viReadg 2pf		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— [illegible]
42	30⅛	RdgBate .30	28	193	39⅛	38½	38⅛	— [illegible]
23¼	3½	Redman .12		264	4⅛	4	4	— [illegible]
27½	16	Reece .74a	8	22	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ [illegible]
19½	10	Reed Tool	27	189	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ [illegible]
30⅛	16⅛	Reeve 1.50b	3	19	17⅛	17½	17½	— [illegible]
13¾	6½	ReichCh .40	4	70	7	6⅞	7	+ [illegible]
13½	6⅛	Reliab SE .60	4	6	7⅛	7	7	+ [illegible]
27½	13⅛	RelianEl .80	12	74	20¼	19½	20¼	+ [illegible]
49½	36	Relia pf2.60		1	34½	34½	34½	— [illegible]
19⅛	8⅛	ReliaGrp .40	4	191	11¼	10⅛	10½	— [illegible]
28⅛	19	ReG pfC2.60		35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— [illegible]
34	21	ReG pfB2.20		72	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	[illegible]
4⅛	1½	Republic Co	7	265	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ [illegible]
28	12⅛	RepFinS .80	4	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— [illegible]
19⅛	10⅛	RepMtg 1.80	6	48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— [illegible]
3⅛	19⅛	RepStl 1.20a	5	80	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— [illegible]
30⅛	15½	RetailCred 2	6	29	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ [illegible]
54⅛	24½	RevcoDS .32	17	106	29⅛	28½	28⅛	+ [illegible]
11⅛	6⅛	Revere Cop		94	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ [illegible]
75⅛	56¼	Revlon 1.08	18	103	60⅛	59	60¼	— [illegible]
6⅛	2⅛	Rexhm .02e	6	98	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ [illegible]
29⅛	15	Rexnrd 1.04	7	37	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ [illegible]
46⅛	28⅛	Rexn pf2.36		4	32	30	30	— [illegible]
55⅛	36½	ReyInd 2.68	6	264	40⅛	40	40⅛	— [illegible]
61	35	Reyl pf 2.25		13	40	39	40	+ [illegible]
23⅛	14	ReynMet .40	21	425	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ [illegible]
60⅛	50⅛	ReyM pf4.50		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ [illegible]
40	38¼	ReyM pf2.37		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	[illegible]
18½	7⅛	ReynSec .50	4	82	8½	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
16⅛	7¼	Richrdsn .20	4	16	9	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
30⅛	25	RichMer .58	16	37	30	29⅛	30	+ [illegible]
24⅛	15⅛	Richmnd .60	7	103	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
29⅛	10⅛	RiddelP .40	4	44	13	12⅛	12⅛	— [illegible]
20⅛	12½	RiegelT 1.10	4	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— [illegible]
17¾	9½	RioGran .60	5	280	14	13⅛	13⅛	— [illegible]
12⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		21	10	9⅛	10	+ [illegible]
55⅛	12	RiteAid .10	15	470	15⅛	14⅛	15¼	+ [illegible]
40	17⅛	RivianF .88	12	27	20¼	19⅛	20	[illegible]
6⅛	4⅛	RoanST .99e		50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ [illegible]
37⅛	12⅛	Robshaw .90	5	32	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— [illegible]
23	12⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	4	16	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
37¼	19	RobinsA .22	19	103	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	17⅛	RochGs 1.76	7	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 29-30, 1973

ermans Seen Holding ollar Rate at 2.70 DM

ANKFURT, Dec. 28 (Reu- —The Bundesbank will in- the volume of its recent sales to hold the sharply dollar to around 2.70 he marks, informed bank- nd banking analysts said

dollar reached its highest here since May 30 when it et at 2.70 DM at today's It subsequently retreated, at 2.6985.

strong recovery from its mostly about or below 2.40 early July to the end of r has been attributed to an improved U.S.

foreign trade balance and to an impression that the Arab oil squeeze would hit Western Europe and Japan harder than the United States.

But dealers said today's rise was caused largely by year-end commercial demand for the dollar in a thin market in which trading was quiet.

The West German central bank will not confirm it has sold dollars, but bankers estimate it sold several hundred million dollars from its record reserves shortly before Christmas when the dollar reached the nominal 2.66904 DM parity and that these sales will now gather pace.

They pointed out it is in Germany's interests to hold down the dollar's rise in order not to endanger the country's stability program through rising import prices.

The Bundesbank, in cooperation with the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, will therefore step up its dollar sales, probably through indirect channels, they added.

Bundesbank vice-president Otmar Emminger has said the dollar's rise is due to the improved U.S. trade figures and balance-of-payments position and reinforced by the lesser effect of the oil crisis on the United States than on other nations.

Bankers said the Bundesbank dollar sales up to Christmas were small and made to maintain orderly markets.

The central bank could decide to maintain its dollar holdings and allow an effective mark devaluation against the dollar in order to give German exports an edge in foreign markets. This may be necessary as higher oil prices and continuing reduced supplies will damage Germany's balance-of-payments position next year.

But at present the government is more concerned with holding down domestic price rises, so the Bundesbank is unlikely to take this option in the short term, the sources said.

pan Admits $9 Billion 'idden' Cash

KYO, Dec. 28 (Reuters).— ese monetary officials con- l today local press reports Japan has second-line ex- reserves of abou $9 billion ould be used to replen- foreign exchange holdings. "hidden" reserves, built up h window-dressing of Ja- balance-of-payments posi- 1971 and 1972, are in ad- to the announced official s which totalled $13.146 at the end of last month. $9 billion includes dollars ted by the Finance Ministry Japanese banks, long-term government bonds held Bank of Japan, and other which statistically are not ed in the official reserves. officials said the $9 billion not include dollars supplied panese banks to finance 's imports. Local banking s said the outstanding bal- of these dollar deposits is ted at $4.5 billion.

Yen Under Pressure

nwhile, the yen came under r pressure on the foreign ge market here amid s that a further de facto iation of the currency was soon.

lers said the Bank of Japan elieved to have sold nearly illion today to support the the intervention point of the dollar.

y said this brings the total rt cost this month to $1.4

buying pressure on the dol- ounted, monetary authori- declined to comment on s here that the intervention might soon be raised to "00 om 280.

vard dollar rates strengthen- arply in active trading. The month forward delivery t at 316 yen, substantially the 308 yen Smithsonian l rate of December, 1971.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here

Dec. 28, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster ($ per £)..	2.3185	2.3128	—11.04
Belg. fr. (A)....	41.215	41.17	
Belg. fr. (B)....	41.215	41.135	+ 8.64
Deutsche mark.	2.689	2.6915	+19.26
Danish krone..	6.375	6.3675	+11.19
Escudo.....	25.5	25.5	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.89	4.8575	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.7025	4.6975	+ 8.79
Guilder.....	2.824	2.8245	+14.86
Israeli pound..	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A).....	614.0	608.0	
Lira (B).....	608.36	608.62	— 4.34
Peseta.....	56.79	56.75	
Schilling.....	19.85	19.73	+17.43
Sw krona.....	4.57	4.5637	+ 5.15
Swiss franc.....	3.24½	3.227	+18.13
Yen.....	280.35	280.37	+ 9.77

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.
N.A.: Not available.

w International Pact Allows ates to Limit Textile Imports

SHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP- —An international textile nent, allowing nations to imports of cotton, wool and tic textile products under a set of rules, takes effect and will continue in force ur years.

r Flanigan, executive direc- the White House Council ternational Economic Policy, esterday: "We now have a t agreement under which n negotiate textile import ints with all countries."

er U.S. officials indicated the multilateral textile nent, approved by the Unit- ates and about 50 other ments after 18 months of ations, would require the otiation of many bilateral xtile trade pacts with other ries, beginning next year.

Will Liberalize Trade

U.S. and other countries, ularly those in Western Eu- have restricted textile im- in various ways for years. the new agreement does, s said, is to set a frame- of rules for those non-tariff barriers. They also insisted the new accord, in some would liberalize the world's trade and would allow ping nations to export more products, for example, to Common Market or to the d States.

bout the new General Agree- on Tariffs and Trade textile nent, however, the United would be limited in re- ng imports of wool or syn- textile products from coun- unwilling to negotiate bi- l agreements with Wash- n.

U.S. several years ago put pressure on Japan, Hong , Taiwan, South Korea and other countries to accept orderly marketing" trade re- ions on their exports of all types of textile products to the United States.

A State Department official said it is expected that the signers of the agreement will include most of the Western European countries, Japan and other important textile-exporting countries in Asia, several countries in Latin America, including Mexico, Brazil and Colombia, and most of the Eastern European Communist countries except the Soviet Union.

China, an important cotton textile exporter, will not join in the agreement, he said.

urco Is Worth...

Dec. 28, 1973

Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock nge, the Eurco was today worth:

	3.16121	Belgian F.	49.24520
1 F.	5.72652	Krone	7.35149
	0.59558	Irish £	0.60558
	721.84065	Lux. F.	46.23320
rs	3.31619	U.S. $	1.17666

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Oil Crisis Shelves Europlane

British Aircraft Corp. says the world-wide oil crisis had led to the dropping of present studies on the Europlane project for a 200-seat quiet take-off and landing short-haul airliner. BAC has a 30 percent interest in the project, as do Saab-Scania of Sweden and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany, while Casa of Spain has 10 percent. BAC says its position will be reviewed in six months time.

RCA Sees Record 1973 Net

RCA Corp. sales and earnings for the closing three months are running well ahead of the strong fourth-quarter results of last year and final figures for this year are expected to exceed slightly its all-time net earnings record of $179.1 million established in 1968. RCA says that it expects to perform better in 1974 than the economy as a whole because it is engaged in "vigorous growth areas, both in electronics (which make up 70 percent of its business) and in the remaining enterprises that add balance and diversity to the company." Increased costs in consumer electronics, books, vehicle rentals, home furnishings and frozen prepared foods "could justify selected price increases in these industries during 1974," while in other areas higher prices "may be absorbed without raising prices." RCA says that while the direct impact of the energy crisis on its diverse markets in 1974 is unclear, its Hertz car rental unit foresees possible gains because many travelers may "forgo use of their own cars in favor of public transportation for extended trips, and will rent cars at their destinations."

Xerox Goal Is 20% Revenue Gain

Xerox chairman C. Peter McColough does not intend to alter the 1974 goal of a 20 percent increase in revenues over 1973, adding that "under present conditions I'd be happy with a 15 percent increase in net income." Inflation, the energy crunch and the general shortage of materials throughout the world make it very difficult to predict the 1974 business outlook, he says. Putting pressures on Xerox profits this year, he notes, will be start-up costs of "several new products we plan to announce in 1974," rapid rates of inflation at home and abroad and the recent strengthening of the dollar. The dollar's weakness this year contributed favorably to Xerox income because of the company's large volume of business overseas.

Germans, Scandinavians Form Bank

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and the four Scandinavian central savings banks have agreed to form Banque Nordeurope in Luxembourg, capitalized at 150 million Luxembourg francs (about $3.6 million). The German bank will hold 50 percent of the new unit. Interests of 12.5 percent each will be held by Fellesbanken of Oslo, Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekassen of Copenhagen, Suomen Yhdyspankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki of Helsinki and Sparbankernas Bank of Stockholm. Banque Nordeurope will offer investment credits in various currencies and will seek to participate in international underwriting and in short-term and medium-term international credit business.

Republic Steel to Raise Prices

Republic Steel, the fourth-largest U.S. mill and one that has not been known for its price leadership role in the tradition-bound industry, has moved to take advantage of Cost of Living Council rulings and boosted prices on about 40 percent of its product line. The move, a surcharge for scrap cost increases, has the effect of allowing Republic—as well as the other mills—to raise prices on heavy products immediately, though the council last week delayed formal approval on across-the-board increases until at least Jan. 25. The council, in postponing action on mill requests for average 5.5 percent increases on heavy steel products, such as plates and structural steels, did allow a dollar-for-dollar passthrough of scrap cost increases incurred since midyear. The impact of the surcharge, it appears, is to allow increases of between 30 and 80 percent of the original amount sought to be added to base prices of the products.

Latest in Series of Joint Projects

Finland to Help Russia Develop Ore Deposit

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT). —Finland has agreed to help the Russians develop a large iron-ore deposit to bolster the raw-material supply for the Soviet Union's expanding steel industry.

The project, in northwest Russia near the Finnish border, is reported to have been previously rejected by British interests as uneconomical after they were approached by the Soviet Union.

Athough the projected mine and concentrator will serve mainly the Soviet iron and steel complex of Cherepovets, in northern Russia, part of the output will be supplied to Finland for its iron and steel industry in partial payment for participating in the construction of the ore project. Details were announced earlier this month in Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper.

The joint venture, on which final agreement was signed in late October, is the latest in a growing number of Soviet-Finnish projects, mostly in their common border region, which demonstrate the close economic ties between the countries.

The iron-ore complex, known to the Russians as Kostomuksha and to the Finns as Kostamus, is situated in the Karelian Autonomous Republic of the Soviet Union about 20 miles from the Finnish border and 40 miles west from the Russian railhead of Yushkozero. Spurs are to be built, linking the project to both the Finnish and the Soviet transport systems.

Finnish sources have estimated the total cost of the project at $260 million, of which about $40 million would be direct Finnish investment.

The venture is expected to employ 3,000 Finnish construction workers and is expected to go into operation about 1977.

At full capacity, sometime in the early 1980s, the concentrating plant is expected to convert 24 million tons of crude ore annually to 8 million tons of usable concentrate. Soviet publications give the ore reserves as 1.2 billion tons, or enough for an operation of 70 years.

On the Soviet side, ore will be hauled 700 miles to the Cherepovets mill, which has become one of the Soviet Union's leading iron and steel producers since it went into operation in 1955.

Kostomuksha will gradually become the principal ore source for the Cherepovets mill, replacing smaller deposits in the Kola Peninsula 300 miles farther north. According to Soviet calculations, ore from the Kola mines can be used efficiently for export through the nearby port of Murmansk.

Soviet Union Inaugurates Port Built on Pacific With Japan

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT).— The Soviet Union announced yesterday the commissioning and opening of the first wharf of a major new Pacific port on Wrangel Bay, a port being built with Japanese help and an $80-million credit from Tokyo.

Tass said that a cargo vessel, the Shadrinsk, was moored at the wharf, ready to take on 7,850 cubic yards of Siberian lumber for Japan.

The new port, near those at Vladivostok and Nakhodka, is to become an important transit point for Soviet shipments of lumber, coal, ores, nonferrous metals and other materials to Japan. The port, scheduled for completion in 1975, will also accommodate standard-size international-shipping containers.

Under an agreement signed in September, 1971, and expanded since then, the Soviet Union is repaying Japanese development credits with these shipments of raw materials from Siberia.

Tass said that the planned capacity of the Vostochny port at Wrangel Bay was 30 million tons of cargo annually. This would make it one of the Soviet Union's largest ports, far larger than Nakhodka, which is currently the main civilian port on the Pacific Coast. Vladivostok is more important as a naval port.

In less than three years, Soviet and Japanese work crews leveled the coastal region and laid high-voltage transmission lines, water mains, railway tracks and two railway bridges while constructing wharves.

Tass said that the first wharf was equipped with 32-ton capacity Japanese bridge loaders and East German cranes.

The announcement of this breakthrough for Soviet-Japanese trade cooperation was made as Nikolai Patolichev, the Minister of Foreign Trade, emphasized the benefits of trade with Western Europe in a major article for Pravda, the Communist party newspaper.

Indirectly, Mr. Patolichev seemed to suggest that Western Europe was ready to proceed with granting Moscow credits and seeking to expand trade, in contrast to the U. S. congressional opposition to unconditional credits for Moscow. But Mr. Patolichev did not mention the United States directly.

Comparative Ads Replacing 'Brand X' in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—Comparative advertising, in which an advertiser names its competitors and asserts why it thinks its own product is better, is being encouraged by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and has been seized on by Madison Avenue ad companies as a highly effective marketing technique.

Such advertising is flooding the television and print media, but even as it prospers, admen are debating whether naming names is good or bad advertising and whether it is healthy for the reputation of advertising generally.

Advertising people say point-to-point comparisons, aside from conveying information about a product, can be particularly persuasive for two simple reasons. A shouted challenge to a well-known brand attracts attention. And a comparison with an industry leader by an underdog, in a consumer's mind, often puts the challenger in the same league with the leader.

Recent Development

Comparative ads began to flourish only recently. That is because for many years RCA National Broadcasting was the only network to permit them, and making ads for only one network did not pay. American Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System, as well as the ad industry generally, felt that naming competitors constituted "disparaging" advertising and should not be permitted.

Then the FTC called in representatives of the two networks and "suggested" they consider comparative advertising. In March, 1972, ABC and CBS said they would allow a one-year trial, and they have since come to allow comparatives as a permanent policy.

"Our thinking is that it's healthier to have the virtues of a product debated on the air rather than simply having advertisers use the latest sex symbol or sports figure to endorse their products," said FTC aide Gerald Thain.

'Brand X' Dying

Another factor in the FTC's reasoning, said Mr. Thain, is that "brand X" and "another leading brand"—which, after years of inferiority, are being put to death by comparative ads—are too ambiguous. They can create the impression that a product is better than all its competitors when, in fact, it is better than only one of them.

With comparative advertising, the FTC believes, claims are easier for the consumer to understand and more equitable to an advertiser's competitors.

With the FTC's blessin- veryone from peanut-butter and car ma to publishers of magazines and new ers is using comparative ads—and most f them say it is proving successful.

"You've got to underst nd that a fundamental claim of adve ising is that your brand is better than anyone else's. Comparative advertising is just a small but significant step beyond that," maintained Stuart Upson, president of the Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample Inc. ad agency.

Schick Gets Results

One of Dancer-Fitzgerald's clients, Schick, said that it boosted its share of the electric-shaver market from 8 to 21 percent in a year by running a series of ads that claimed the Schick Flexmatic razor shaved closer than comparable shavers.

But many advertising industry observers feel Schick is a classic case of much that can go wrong with name-calling. The reason is that Schick's claims of superiority have been challenged by competitors, and complaints have been made to the National Advertising Review Board and the FTC.

Sperry Rand Remington division has run comparative ads that say its razor is better than Schick's. Ronson, which was not mentioned in the Schick spots, has run ads that say: "Why didn't Schick include a Ronson electric shaver in their comparison tests?" Sperry Rand is suing Schick for $6 million because of Schick's ad claims. And Schick is suing Sperry Rand for $6.5 million because of Sperry Rand's counter-ad claims.

Can Backfire

Some think comparative advertising is risky, and can backfire. Robert Levenson, creative director at Doyle, Dane, Bernabach Inc., said that "even when you don't allude to someone else, the proportion of [product] misidentification can be scary."

With so many product names being tossed about, Mr. Levenson warns, the target of a comparative ad could in some cases benefit more than the product for which the ad is bought. John E. O'Toole, president of Foote, Cone & Belding Communications, said he has "always thought it was ill-advised to condemn a leading product when there are a lot of people—who consider themselves very rational people—who buy that product and obviously like it."

But many advertising people say comparative ads of some type are probably here to stay and the future of bad comparative advertising should be left to the marketplace.

Russians Use Propane for Truck Fuel

35,000 Vehicles by '76 Seen on Natural Gas

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT).— While oil-thirsty Western countries cast about for ways to keep their gasoline-powered cars on the road, the Soviet Union has been striving to develop vehicles whose fuel is derived from natural gas.

Five new propane-powered trucks are already on the streets of Moscow logging the first of thousands of test miles, the official press agency, Tass, has reported.

Their appearance seemed to be prompted by a government order issued last January calling for increasing use of propane gas as a fuel for city vehicles.

The directive specified that gas-powered buses and taxis as well as trucks be developed and put into production.

The Moscow City Council has estimated that Moscow will have 36,000 such vehicles on its streets by 1976, some of them built at the city's Likhachov automotive plant.

Engineers contend that the truck now being tested is reliable and should require only minor modifications before being put into production. However, such mass-production would require a faster response than the Soviet automotive industry has shown itself capable of so far.

Ostensibly, at least, gas is being promoted because it causes less air pollution than conventional fuels, and not because of any visible oil shortage looming here.

A doctor at the Moscow department of municipal hygiene observed earlier this year that gas exhausts contained only a quarter to a third as much carbon monoxide as exhaust from gasoline.

Gas is also cheaper here as a fuel and could become even more so. Rumors have been circulating in Moscow that gasoline prices may jump as much as 50 percent.

Availability of gas is not expected to be a problem, because of the development of large natural-gas deposits in Soviet central Asia and Siberia.

In the trucks now being tested, which were built in the automotive center of Gorky, 275 miles east of Moscow, the conventional fuel tank has been replaced by a cylinder of propane. The new vehicles were hailed by Tass as the first specifically designed for propane fuel, but it was not explained exactly how the process works.

Italian Agency Signs $1 Billion, 8-Year Euroloan

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).— Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche (Crediop) signed an agreement today for a $1 billion loan from a consortium of banks.

The loan to the Italian public works agency will run for eight years with an interest charge for the first four years of five-eighths of a percentage point above the London interbank offering rate for Eurodollar deposits. For the final four years, the charge will be three-quarters of a percentage point above the Eurodollar rate.

The funds, provided by a group of U.S., Japanese, European, Canadian and Arab banks, will be used to finance development projects in southern Italy.

Italian foreign borrowings this year, including the Crediop loan, are estimated to total $4 billion.

In related news, two Argentine government agencies signed agreements today for loans totaling $60 million.

They are Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, which is borrowing $40 million, and Gas Del Estado which is borrowing $20 million.

The credits have a term of eight years with a rate 1 1/4 percentage points over the Eurodollar deposit rate.

IBM Watson Retiring; Successor a Mystery

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ). —Thomas J. Watson jr. is heading for retirement as an active employee of International Business Machines Corp. on Jan. 31 without any hint as to who will fill his key position as a "member" of IBM's thee-man "corporate office."

IBM's former chief executive, who will be 60 years old on Jan. 8, will step down in keeping with a year-old policy requiring corporate officers to retire at the end of the month in which they reach that age. Mr. Watson, who headed IBM during its greatest growth and during its rise to dominance of the world computer business, will continue as a director and as chairman of the board's executive committee, however.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose $452 million to $2.425 billion in the week ended Dec. 19, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was an increase of $618 million over the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the same week last year.

Wall Street Prices Slip In Pre-Holiday Caution

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (Reuters). —Normal pre-holiday caution turned prices on the New York Stock Exchange slightly lower today, putting the wraps on a two-day winning streak which had been triggered by the partial easing of the Arab oil embargo against most of Western Europe and Japan.

Some analysts suggested that the market was being pressured by some last minute year-end selling for tax purposes, with this being the last trading session for many investors until next Wednesday.

The New York Stock Exchange will be closed Tuesday, New Year's Day, and many traders, exchange specialists and businessmen were expected to make it a four-day holiday weekend.

There also was a belief that Wall Street may have been somewhat disappointed by the decision of First National City Bank, the second largest bank in the country, to hold its floating base lending rate at 10 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial index dropped 2.99 to 848.02. Earlier in the session it was up about one point, then slumped about six points before recovering partially in late trading.

Volume totaled 21.31 million shares compared to 22.72 million shares yesterday.

Steels surrendered fractions. Some companies announced suspension of planned price increases on certain products because of instructions from the Cost of Living Council. U.S. Steel dipped 1/4 to 37 5/8, Armco 1/2 to 22, and Republic 7/8 to 23 7/8.

After the market closed, General Motors announced it is making certain adjustments in 1974-model production, resulting in the temporary shutdown of certain plants and the layoff of up to 48,000 employees for a period of up to 10 days. The stock closed at 48, down 3/4.

Ford, which announced the recall of more than 13,000 of its 1974 Capris for possible wiring problems, dropped 1 3/8 to 41.

Oil stocks traded in mixed fashion, showing no reaction to a sharp increase in the export price of oil from Venezuela, which ships most of its oil to the United States.

Occidental Petroleum, among the most active stocks, fell 1/8 to 8 5/8. Occidental and its chairman Armand Hammer said in a statement late yesterday they consented to the entry of an injunction in settlement of an action filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC had charged both the company and its chairman with defrauding the public in connection with the sale of securities.

Standard Oil of Ohio declined 1 1/8 to 77 1/8, but Standard of California gained 7/8 to 34 7/8 and Exxon was up 1 5/8 to 94 1/2.

Du Pont fell 1 1/2 to 155. IBM 5 3/4 to 249 1/4 and Bendix 7/8 to 25 1/2.

Gold mining issues moved ahead. Homestake Mining picked up 1 7/8 to 65 1/4. Dome Mines 5 to 146. Campbell Red Lake 2 3/8 to 74 1/2 and ASA 1/2 to 64 3/8.

Prices were mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index climbed 0.89 to 89.07.

Buttes Gas dropped 2 1/4 to 31 1/4, but Syntex picked up 1 1/4 at 113 3/4.

Reserve Oil & Gas climbed 1 to 8 1/8 following a bullish earnings estimate for the year from the company.

Land Groups In U.S. List Shaky Loans

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ). —A dozen or so real estate investment trusts disclosed yesterday mortgage loans outstanding to various interests of Walter J. Kassuba totaling more than $110 million.

Mr. Kassuba, a Palm Beach, Fla., builder, has filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, listing long-term mortgage liabilities of $102.8 million in his petition.

Most of the trusts' announcements came after the New York and American Stock Exchanges contacted by telephone each of their listed real estate investment trusts with requests that any having material involvement with Mr. Kassuba make a public statement.

Among the largest loans is that of First Mortgage Investors, a Boston-based trust advised by First Mortgage Advisory Corp. of Miami Beach, Fla. The trust said it has outstanding with interests of Mr. Kassuba about $53 million in mortgage loans encumbering 26 properties in 12 states. This represents about 8 percent of the trust's total assets.

A spokesman added, however, that the trust was informed Mr. Kassuba has sold properties secured by at least $17 million of these mortgage loans to unaffiliated parties.

Mr. Kassuba's problems are based on a temporary shortage of cash. He has indicated plans to sell properties to raise this cash while under federal protection. Under Chapter 11, a company continues to operate, but seeks court protection against creditor lawsuits while it tries to work out a plan for paying debts.

A hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings, filed last Friday, is scheduled for early January in the federal court in Chicago.

Citibank Prime Rate Is Kept at 10 Percent

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (Reuters). —First National City Bank said today it is holding its floating base lending rate unchanged at 10 percent.

Some financial sources expected Citibank to move to 9 3/4 percent after First National Bank of Boston initiated the move yesterday.

'74 Wheat Crop In U.S. Seen at 2 Billion Bushels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ). — The Agriculture Department predicted today that the dwindling U.S. stockpile of wheat, expected next summer to be the smallest in 25 years, will climb again due to a massive crop of two billion bushels in 1974.

That would exceed by nearly 18 percent the record 1973 harvest of 1.7 billion bushels.

By July 1, 1975, the Outlook and Situation Board said in a report, the wheat reserve could total 505 million bushels, the most since 863 million bushels in mid-1972, just as huge sales were made to the Soviet Union.

The projection was based on a report that showed the 1974 winter wheat crop, planted last autumn for harvest next summer, may be more than 1.5 billion bushels, up almost 20 percent from this year.

Officials said wheat planted next spring may produce an additional harvest of nearly 500 million bushels in 1974.

The reserve next July 1 is expected to be no more than 210 million bushels, the smallest since 1948. Last summer it was 430 million bushels. Exports this season are expected to be around 1.2 billion bushels.

LOCKED-IN WITH HEAVY LOSSES?

This advertisement is directed primarily to those securities investors locked-in with heavy losses and who want to "trade" out of a troublesome situation.

Also to the professional busy investor who would like to benefit from the commodity markets.

Commodity trading is booming and can be quite a vehicle for successful investment!

Former member U.S.A. Commodity Exchange, mature, heavy experience, imaginative and successful in his analysis and formula of trading, is available to:

a Bank
Money Managers
or large traders

for talks leading to a possible consultancy position or the managing of a Commodity Trading Dept., on a retainer basis.

Write in confidence to:

Box D-4,332, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 28, 1973

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12070 Abitibi	$13½	13	13½	+ ¼
2300 Acklands	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
986 Acres Ltd	$10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
29527 Agnico E	660	635	655	+10
100 Agra Ind	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2228 Alta Gas T	$10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
300 Alta Nat	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¾
100 Alliance B	$7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
408 Alminex	680	680	680	+15
1150 Alco A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
300 Banister C	$19	19	19	— ⅜
1000 Baton B	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2973 Bell Canad	$40¼	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
610 Betim	$15½	14¾	15¼	+ ½
13050 Block Bros	355	350	355	+ 5
650 Bovis Cor	190	175	185	— 5
5180 BP Can	$13¼	13	13	+ ⅜
8600 Bralor Res	165	145	165	+30
1500 Bramalea	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
2574 Brameda	39	39	39	
2750 Brenda M	730	725	725	+ 5
100 BC Forest	$19	19	19	+ ¼
10 BC Phone	$48½	48½	48½	
6200 Brunswk	510	500	510	+ 5
800 Budd Auto	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
100 Burns Fds	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
700 Cad Dev	$14¾	14½	14¾	
1921 Cal Pow	$23	23	23	+ ⅜
16750 Camflo	$13½	13	13½	+ ½
350 Campau A	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
50 C Pakrs C	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
125 Can Perm	$18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
1050 C Tung	280	272	275	
200 C Cablesy	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9574 C Imp Bank	$28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
2712 C Ind Gas	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅞
840 CIL	$20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
4664 Cdn Tire A	$48½	47	48¼	+1¼
700 C Utilies	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
2600 Casslar	960	950	955	+ 5
3100 Celanese	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
22250 Chemalloy	238	226	230	— 3
2300 Chieftan D	980	960	960	— 5
5 CHUM	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
595 C Holiday 1	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
5700 Con Bldg	260	245	250	
2500 C Rambler	260	256	260	+ 5
5270 Con Distrb	$15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
1893 Cons Gas	$16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
100 Conwest	385	385	385	+ 5
700 Craigmt	645	635	645	+10
1100 Crush Intl	$9⅛	9	9	
1330 Denison	$49	48¼	49	+ ½
6350 Dicknsn	425	410	420	
355 Dofasco	$29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ¼
630 Dom Store	$12¼	12	12¼	
710 Dupont	$26½	26½	26½	+ 1
3175 Electro ltd	$8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
100 Emco	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3175 Falcon C	$11⅞	11	11¼	+ ¼
210 Fraser	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
1010 Falcon	$63	62½	63	+ 1
925 Francana	$12	12	12	
26800 Gnt Mascot	250	200	250	+55
2895 Gibraltar	$10¼	990	10	— ⅛
1000 Granduc	325	315	325	+15
2150 Gt Collsds	995	990	995	+ 5
500 GL Paper	$25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
535 Gr Plains	$27	26⅞	27	+ 1
1056 Gt W Life	$57	56½	57	+ ⅜
450 Guar Trst	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
800 Hambro C	420	420	420	+10
1310 Hawker S	495	485	485	— 5
3283 Hayes D A	$7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
8500 Houston O	294	285	290	
765 H Bay Co	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
550 Huron Eri	$31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
1410 IAC	$17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ½
100 Indusmin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
100 Inglis	$13	13	13	+ ⅞
535 Inland Gas	$10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ 1
3453 Intpr Pipe	$20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
238 Int Mogul	835	835	835	
700 Inv Grp A	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
3000 Jannock	$6½	6	6	+ ⅛
10650 Kaiser Re	460	415	435	—25
3475 Kaps Tran	445	430	440	—10
950 Kelsey H	$11	11	11	+ ⅜
2750 Kerr Add	$11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅛
160 Labatt A	$23	23	23	
175 Lab Min	$41	40¾	41	
20 Laura Sec	400	400	400	
390 Lob Co A	$5	5	5	
4950 Lob Co B	$5	490	5	
1220 Loeb M	360	345	360	+10
1900 Mclan H A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5715 MB Ltd	$32½	31¾	32¼	+ ½
180 M LF Mills	$22	22	22	
50 Met Stores	$11	11	11	
8006 Microsyst	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
4747 Moore	$53½	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
1000 Nat Trust	$18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
7915 Noranda A	$50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅞
4500 Orchan	430	425	425	— 5
7600SF Ind	$6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
1200 Oshawa A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
15000 Pamour	740	725	740	+10
2100 PanCan P	$13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
3600 Patino N V	$20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
2000 Pembin A	400	400	400	+25
2500 Pembin B	360	360	360	
1550 Petrofina	$23⅞	23½	23½	
2305 Pine Point	$30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ¼
800 Placer	$23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
3825 Rapid Dta	215	195	195	—15
5200 Rayrock	105	94	105	+11
175 Redpath 1	$25	25	25	
2270 Reed Oslr A	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
600 Scotts	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+1⅛
19811 Shell Can	$18⅜	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
6696 Sherritt	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
4720 Siebens	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
4250 Simpsons	$8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
1050 Simpson S	$11	11	11	
1700 Slater Stl	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
367 Slat W Can	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
220 Southam	$28	28	28	+ ½
8063 St Brodcst	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7187 Stelco	$29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅝
6350 Steep R	192	186	189	— 1
20550 Sundale O	775	745	770	+25
7100 Tara	$12¼	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
1320 Teck Cor A	325	305	310	—15
100 Teledyne	435	435	435	+20
1850 Texaco	$43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
1710 Thom Nes	$13¼	13	13	
8179 Tor Dm Bk	$37⅝	37¼	37½	+ 1
600 Traders A	$16	15¼	16	+1¼
348 Tr Can PL	$31¼	31¼	31¼	
4075 Trans Mt	$15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
500 U Keno	460	450	460	+10
15200 U Siscoe	635	600	615	+15
339 Un Carbid	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
3370 Un Gas	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
1200 Union Oil	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
1100 Upp Can	280	271	280	+13
800 Van Der	$7⅛	7	7	
800 Voyager P	540	535	540	+15
355 Weldwod	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
3700 Wstburne	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
650 West Mine	299	290	299	+ 4
1200 W Realty	425	405	405	—20
700 Westmhse	$16	16	16	— ¼
105 Weston	$18½	18½	18½	+ ½
1000 White Pas	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
5880 Woodwd A	$18½	17¾	18½	+ ½
5818 Yk Bear	510	485	500	+30
1717 Yukon C	165	155	165	— 1

Total sales 2,178,102 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2000 Algoma	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
2510 Bank Mont	$19½	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
3415 Bombard	225	195	215	+ 35
400 Brinco	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
625 Can Cement	$12¾	12½	12¾	+
1500 Com BusM	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ½
7875 Con Bath	$28¾	27⅞	28	— ⅜
317 Dom Glass	$11½	11½	11½	
2100 Dom Text	$9⅞	8¾	8¾	
350 Fncl Col	400	400	400	+ 20
400 Ivaco	$10	10	10	+ ½
175 Molson A	$22½	22½	22½	— ¼
1200 Phoenix C	275	265	265	— 10
442 Power Cp	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
2609 Price Co	$16	15¾	16	+ ½
200 Rolland A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
466 Royal Bank	$36½	36⅜	36½	+ ½
475 Royal Trust	$26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
100 Steinberg A	$18½	18½	18½	
2100 Zellers	$11¾	11¾	11¾	

Total sales 813,542 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 28, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.59	4.68
Advisrs	4.23	4.62
Aetna F	7.37	8.05
Aetna Shr	13.25	14.48
Afuture F	8.47	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.52	.57
Allstate	10.96	11.81
Alpha	11.22	12.26
Amcap	4.31	4.75
Am Birth	9.76	10.73
Am Diver	8.33	9.10
Am Eqity	4.49	4.92
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.71	7.33
Incme	8.09	8.84
Invest	7.49	8.19
Specl	7.12	7.78
Stock	6.94	7.58
Am Grth	5.40	5.90
Am Insin	4.52	4.94
Am Invs	5.12	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.05	8.80
AmN Gth	1.98	2.16
Anchor Group:		
Captl	3.67	4.02
Grwth	7.03	7.70
Incme	7.00	7.67
Fd Inv	6.89	7.55
Vent	7.62	8.35
Wash N	11.01	12.07
Astron	3.40	
Audax Fd	6.10	6.67
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.32	4.70
Fnd B	6.88	7.48
Stock	5.30	5.79
Scien	3.84	4.17
BLC Grth	10.25	11.20
Babson	10.56	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.47	7.07
Bayrk Gr	6.27	6.85
Beacn Hil	7.66	N.L.
Beacn In	9.63	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.42	3.74
Bondstk	4.40	4.81
Bost Fdn	8.99	9.83
Brwn Fd	2.89	3.16
Burnh Fd	9.78	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.85	12.98
Candn	21.44	23.48
Divid	3.28	3.60
NatW S	9.24	10.13
NY Vnt	10.36	11.34
CG Fund	9.23	9.98
Cap Trin	9.98	10.91
Centry Sh	13.40	14.64
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.85	10.77
Bond	8.81	9.63
Com St	1.27	1.39
Eq Grt	7.49	8.19
Eq Pro	2.95	3.22
Grwth	4.67	5.10
Incom	6.65	7.27
Specl	1.79	1.96
Vent	8.12	8.87
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.49	8.19
Frt Cap	4.72	5.16
Shrhld	7.13	7.79
Specl	6.21	6.79
Chemicl	9.64	10.54
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.65	5.08
Man Fd	3.47	3.79
Schust	7.34	8.02
Schu Sp	7.08	7.74
TMR A	7.41	8.10
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.01	9.85
Equty	2.91	3.18
Fund	10.11	11.05
Grwth	5.58	6.10
Incom	9.30	10.60
Vent	2.72	2.97
Co'u Grth	11.80	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.08	1.17
Cwlth C	1.40	1.51
Comp Gr	6.11	6.68
Comp Bd	7.76	8.43
Comp Fd	6.66	7.24
Concord	8.56	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.50	11.00
Constel G	5.33	5.83
Conl Mut	7.25	N.L.
Ctry Cap	12.00	12.97
Crn WDiv	5.31	5.80
Crn WDel	5.62	6.14
Dallas Fd	3.12	
Davge Fd	6.67	N.L.
deVegh	57.87	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.30	10.16
Delaw	8.74	9.55
Delta	4.75	5.19
Dir Cap	4.03	4.42
Dodg Cox	14.65	N.L.
Drexel	9.05	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.54	11.55
Equit	3.69	4.05
Levge	14.44	15.82
Spl Inc	7.15	7.84
Third C	9.83	10.77
E&E Fd	3.07	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.96	7.63
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.43	10.35
Grwth	11.51	12.58
Incom	6.05	6.61
Specl	6.90	7.54
Stock	11.77	12.86
EDIE Spl	17.60	N.L.
Egret Gl	11.60	12.67
Eifun Tr	14.40	
Emer Sec	3.00	3.28
a14 Investg	zyy	
Energy	11.59	N.L.
Fairfld	7.97	8.71
Farm Bu	8.42	N.L.
Fed Res	7.10	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.91	9.74
Capit	10.70	11.69
Contfd	8.89	
Conv	6.90	
Dstny	6.13	
Essex	8.13	
Evrst	11.05	12.08
Fidel	14.51	15.86
Puritn	9.26	10.12
Salem	3.56	3.89
Trend	21.18	23.15
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.25	N.L.
Indust	3.98	N.L.
Incom	5.29	N.L.
Vent	3.97	N.L.
FstFd Va	unavail	
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.84	5.30
Grwth	7.05	7.73
Incom	7.65	8.38
Stock	7.51	8.23
Fst Mult	7.64	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.40	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	7.57	N.L.
100 Fd	9.90	N.L.
101 Fd	8.06	N.L.
Twen F	6.05	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.04	4.42
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.94	5.40
Incom	10.92	11.93
Mutal	8.48	9.27
Specl	10.91	11.92
Foursq	8.65	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
ONTC	6.94	7.61
Grwth	6.63	7.27
Utils	4.16	4.56
Incom	1.77	1.94
US Gov	9.83	10.77
Capit	4.83	5.29
Equit	3.91	4.28
FRKLN Lfe	10.05	10
FdF Dep	8.25	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.72	9.5
Impac	7.87	8.60
Ind Trd	10.45	11.42
Pilot	7.72	8.44
Gatewy	5.83	6.20
GE S & S	31.16	
Gen Sec	5.84	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.03	4.4
Grth Ind	18.08	N.L.
Guard M	21.91	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.85	4.21
Grwth	5.79	6.32
Incom	6.04	6.60
H&C Fd	9.26	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.15	N.L.
Hedb Gor	7.08	7.74
Heritge	1.60	1.75
Hor Man	17.40	18.81
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.17	4.56
Incom	4.00	4.37
Trus sh	13.88	15.17
Trus un	3.75	
Imp Cap	8.46	9.25
Imp Gth	6.83	7.46
IncF Am	12.20	13.23
Industry	3.16	3.45
INTGN	8.42	9.11
Int Invst	13.64	14.92
Inver Gth	7.93	N.L.
ICA	11.98	13.09
Inv Guid	6.62	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.23	
Inves Bos	10.36	11.32
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.02	7.67
Capit G	2.58	2.83
Capit S	5.39	5.81
Invstors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.09	
IDS ndl	5.24	5.81
Mutl	8.98	9.76
Prog	3.70	4.03
Stock	18.21	19.79
Select	9.26	9.95
Var Py	7.44	8.08
Inv Resh	4.76	5.20
Istel	21.64	22.31
Ivy	6.89	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.97	9.75
Janus F	16.04	N.L.
J Hanck	7.17	7.79
J Hanc Si	7.60	8.26
Johnstn	22.65	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.26	4.66
Cus B1	18.58	19.44
Cus B2	19.28	21.13
Cus B4	7.81	8.56
Cus K1	6.86	7.52
Cus K2	5.58	6.12
Cus S1	20.32	22.38
Cus S2	10.10	11.06
Cus S3	7.28	7.98
Cus S4	3.70	4.06
Polar	3.40	3.71
Knickb	5.82	6.38
Knick Gl	6.75	7.39
LD Edie	unavail	
Lenox Fd	4.88	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.64	16.05
Lex Gr	5.37	5.87
Lex Rh	12.93	14.13
Life Ins	7.70	8.41
Linc NH	6.26	6.84
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.63	N.L.
Mut	14.16	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
A Bus	2.83	3.06
Bnd Db	9.29	10.15
Luth Bro	9.84	10.75
Luth Inc	9.34	10.21
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.88	8.64
Indep	7.92	8.68
Mass	10.98	12.03
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.86	11.87
MIG	1.61	12.69
MID	12.76	13.95
MFD	12.38	13.53
MCD	12.95	14.15
Mates	1.58	N.L.
Mathers	9.24	N.L.
Mid AM	4.74	5.18
MONY F	10.05	10.98
MSB Fd	12.92	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.03	9.90
M OmaG	4.35	4.73
M Omahl	8.53	9.27
Mut Shrs	14.75	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.84	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.62	8.80
Natl Ind	9.45	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.67	8.38
Bond	4.63	5.06
Divid	3.35	3.66
Grwth	5.85	6.39
Pf Stk	5.84	6.38
Stock	6.36	6.95
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.88	18.35
Groth	9.85	10.71
Side	15.02	16.33
Neuw Cet	4.57	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.96	N.L.
New Per	13.99	15.29
New Wld	10.84	11.85
Newton	12.58	13.75
Nich Strg	12.25	N.L.
Noreast	14.78	N.L.
Omega	8.18	8.30
One Wm S	16.02	N.L.
ONelll Fd	12.37	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.61	7.22
AIM	9.82	10.73
Time	6.17	6.74
OTC Sec	9.12	9.91
Param M	6.34	6.93
Pegas Fd	4.49	4.93
Penn Sq	6.79	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.01	N.L.
Phila	5.88	6.24
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	6.83	7.46
Mag C	3.05	3.34
Incom	8.51	9.30
Pine St	9.95	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.32	6.91
Fund	11.40	12.46
II	9.06	9.90
Plan Inv	9.10	9.95
Pligrth	10.96	11.98
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.88	N.L.
N Era	11.69	N.L.
N Horiz	7.93	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.06	N.L.
Provid	3.56	3.89
Prov Gth	7.74	8.46
Pru SIP	9.24	10.10
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.29	11.25
Equit	8.34	9.11
Georg	14.15	15.46
Grwth	9.93	10.85
Incom	8.02	8.77
Invest	9.01	9.85
Vista	9.84	10.75
Voyag	9.45	10.33
Revere	5.54	6.05
Rinfret	12.86	
Safec Eql	7.78	8.50
Sagitars	2.11	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.92	N.L.
Specl	24.15	N.L.
Balan	15.03	N.L.
Com St	9.44	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.09	4.48
Ad Inc	3.44	3.77
Ad Ins	7.88	8.64
Comp C	4.45	4.88
Inc Bos	5.67	6.21
Lever	4.67	5.12
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.53	3.67
Invest	5.92	6.49
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.19	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.59	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.86	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.62	11.54
Sentry F	11.93	12.97
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.45	3.77
Entrp	5.66	6.19
Flet Fd	4.10	4.48
Harbr	7.57	8.27
Legal	6.47	7.07
Pace	6.77	7.40
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	18.15	19.84
Incom	16.83	18.39
Invest	9.13	9.98
Sherm D	8.03	N.L.
Side Fd	6.51	7.14
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.23	6.81
Invest	9.55	10.44
Trust	7.24	7.91
Vent	6.82	7.45
SB Eqty	9.63	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.13	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.03	11.55
Sw Invs	6.72	7.26
Swin Gt	5.42	5.86
Sover Inv	10.47	11.46
Spectra F	3.60	3.95
S&P IntD	5.94	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.42	4.83
Div Fd	4.87	5.32
Prog F	4.49	4.91
SfFrm Gt	4.46	N.L.
SFrm In	8.32	N.L.
State St	41.37	41.62
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.85	N.L.
Asso F	1.08	N.L.
Invest	1.27	N.L.
Ocean	6.93	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.80	19.82
Cap O	9.30	9.33
Stock	14.01	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.88	6.44
Incom	8.00	8.77
Sumit	8.16	8.94
Tech	6.18	6.77
Survey F	9.13	9.98
Sync Gth	5.56	6.08
Temp Gt	7.31	8.01
Trns Cap	7.77	8.45
Trav Eq	10.15	11.12
Tudr Hed	10.55	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.64	2.89
TwnC Inc	4.29	4.70
USAA Gr	8.79	N.L.
US GovSe	9.96	0.11
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	4.55	4.98
Balan	7.37	8.06
ComSt	10.63	11.62
Unif Mut	7.93	8.67
Unifund	6.37	6.96
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.65	13.83
Nat Inv	7.35	8.03
U Cap	7.73	8.45
Whteh	11.86	12.96
United Funds:		
Bond	7.75	8.49
Con Gr	9.14	10.02
Con Inc	9.13	10.01
Incom	12.11	13.27
Scien	6.32	6.93
Vang	5.43	5.95
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.89	5.36
Incom	4.06	4.4
Lev Grt	5.14	5.6
Spl Sit	2.58	2.83
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.75	7.38
Comm	6.87	7.51
Specl	6.25	6.83
Vandrbt	3.88	4.24
Vangd	1.15	1.26
Var In P	3.36	3.65
Viking	5.14	N.L.
Wall St G	6.85	7.49
Wash M	11.20	12
Weing Eq	10.58	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	19.63	21.45
Ivest	8.34	9.11
Morg	10.64	11.63
Trust	10.55	11.53
Wellsl	11.42	12.48
Wellth	10.25	11.20
Windr B	10.03	10.96
Windr	6.64	7.26
West Ind	2.66	2.92
Westf Grt	6.94	7.54
Wisc Fd	5.25	5.74
Ziegler	10.08	11.01

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.67½	*.37¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*.68	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.50	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry. Phila., ton	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	75-76	42-43
Lead, spot, lb.	18-19	14½-15
Copper elec lb.	68.15-69½	60½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.35	1.77½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	26-32	18
Silver N.Y., oz.	3.26	2.04¼
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	690.6	478.0

*Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 28, 1973

World Sugar No. 11: March 12.63a, May 11.81a, July 10.79a, Sept. 10.20a, Oct. 9.86, March 9.05a, May 8.86a.

Wool: May 241.0, July 240.0.

Cocoa: March 56.25, May 53.10, July 51.85, Sept. 51.16, Dec. 48.00.

Copper: Jan. 92.90, March 83.90, May 81.00, July 79.00, Sept. 77.90, Oct. 77.40, Dec. 76.30, Jan. 75.80.

Orange juice: Jan. 52.60, March 54.55, May 55.40, July 56.00.

Potatoes: March 9.20, April 9.65, May 10.55, Nov. 5.47.

Silver: Jan. 323.30, March 328.70, May 329.00, July 331.60, Sept. 333.90, Dec. 336.40, Jan. 337.30, March 339.10.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	89.50	92.28	88.33	89.15-88.50	—118-163
May	88.00	89.95	85.95	86.05-85.95	—190-200
Jul	84.00	86.10	82.10	82.50	—160
Oct	72.50	74.05	71.00	71.00	—175
Dec	65.40	67.05	65.30	65.50	— 55
Mar	65.10	66.00	65.03b	64.50	— 65
May	64.60	64.60	64.60b	63.55	— 65

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Mar	5.18	5.36½	5.15	5.36½	5.17
May	4.88¼	5.07½	4.87	5.07½	4.89
Jul	4.34	4.47	4.32	4.47	4.37
Sep	4.31	4.45	4.30	4.42	4.35
CORN					
Mar	2.72	2.72	2.70	2.71	2.70½
May	2.73¾	2.74¾	2.72½	2.74	2.72¼
Jul	2.76¼	2.76¼	2.74½	2.75	2.75
Sep	2.67½	2.69½	2.67	2.68½	2.68
Dec	2.51½	2.52½	2.50	2.51¼	2.52
Mar	2.52½	2.54¼	2.52½	2.54	2.54¼
SOYBEANS					
Jan	5.91	5.92	5.85½	5.86	5.88
Mar	6.00	6.00	5.92½	5.95	5.97½
May	6.04	6.06	5.99	6.00	6.05
Jul	6.07	6.09½	6.03	6.03	6.06
Aug	6.01½	6.06	5.98	5.99	6.02
Sep	5.97	5.98½	5.94½	5.94½	5.97
Nov	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.91	5.92
Jan	5.94	5.98	5.93	5.93	5.97
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	23.65	23.99	23.20	23.90	23.65
Mar	20.80	21.00	20.35	20.70	20.90
May	19.40	19.65	19.00	19.50	19.40
Jul	18.40	18.75	18.10	18.60	18.50
Aug	18.00	18.35	17.70	18.20	18.05
Sep	17.50	17.95	17.50	17.90	17.75
Oct	17.30	17.60	17.10	17.60	17.30
Dec	16.80	17.10	16.55	17.10	16.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	174.50	175.00	172.00	172.50	175.00
Mar	173.00	173.30	171.00	171.50	173.50
May	172.50	172.50	170.00	170.00	172.50
Jul	172.50	173.00	171.00	172.00	173.00
Aug	171.50	173.00	171.00	172.00	171.50
Sep	171.50	171.50	170.50	171.00	170.50
Oct	171.50	172.00	170.00	170.50	170.50
SILVER					
Feb	327.50	328.70	324.40	326.50	325.00
Apr	331.80	332.50	328.00	328.80	329.50
Jun	332.70	333.40	329.70	330.50	332.20
Aug	334.50	335.00	331.90	332.00	333.50
Oct	336.50	336.50	333.50	334.50	335.00
Dec	338.50	338.50	335.40	335.80	339.00
Feb	337.00	339.80	337.00	337.30	340.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	47.80	48.30	47.55	48.30	47.75
Apr	49.55	50.00	49.37	49.92	49.35
Jun	49.50	50.20	49.30	50.20	49.40
Aug	48.95	49.50	48.60	49.45	48.80
Oct	48.00	48.45	47.90	b48.45	b48.10

Sales: Feb 3081; April 2051; June 1617; Aug 153; Oct 26.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jan	59.00	59.45	58.20	58.45	59.25
Feb	52.40	52.45	52.35	51.55	52.10
Mar	50.30	50.50	49.75	49.75	49.75
Apr	48.15	48.25	47.50	48.00	47.80
May	45.20	45.20	44.05	44.70	45.45
Jun	44.70	45.00	44.60	44.60	a44.50

Sales: Jan 885; Feb 364; Mar 168; Apr 30; May 28; Jun 8.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Feb	44.00	44.15	43.35	44.05	43.95
Apr	42.65	43.20	42.25	42.90	42.70
Jun	44.45	44.95	44.15	44.95	b44.45
Jul	45.25	45.65	44.65	45.55	45.25
Aug	43.75	44.00	43.30	a43.70	43.60
Oct	41.80	42.00	41.45	42.00	41.80
Dec	41.40	41.97	41.40	b41.97	a41.80

Sales: Feb 1184; April 600; June 287; July 118; Aug 20; Oct 12; Dec 5.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	58.20	59.65	58.00	59.65	58.65
Mar	58.60	60.00	58.17	59.90	58.90
May	59.50	60.97	59.00	60.97	59.70
Jul	59.70	60.85	59.02	b60.85	59.50
Aug	58.25	59.45	57.42	b59.45	58.20
Feb	53.40	53.70	53.20	b53.60	a53.22

Sales: Feb 1972; March 506; May 201; July 216; Aug 105; Feb 1.
Open interest: Feb 3827; March 2611; May 1200; July 1110; Aug 362; Feb 180.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Eurodollars

Dec. 28, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 5/8	9 7/8	—3 3/8
One Month	10	10 1/8	— 15/16
3 Months	10 1/16	10 3/16	— 7/8
6 Months	10 1/16	10 3/16	— 5/8
One Year	9 5/8	9 3/4	— 3/16

European Gold Markets

Dec. 28, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	112.75	112.00	+0.25
Zurich	112.25	112.25	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	110.37	111.42	+4.66

U.S. dollars per ounce.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¼	15	RochTl .70a	10	44	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Rockwer .28	4	80	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
32⅝	25⅛	Rockwll 1.80	6	127	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
82½	60½	Rkint pf4.75		4	63¾	63½	63½	— ½
116	61½	RohmH 1.12	14	102	71¾	70	71	— ½
23⅞	12½	Rohrind .90	11	31	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
36½	14¼	Rollinsin .18	5	66	7⅜	16¾	17¾	+ 1½
7⅞	4⅝	Ronson .24b	5	92	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
32¼	12⅝	Roper 1.10	5	x11	14½	13¾	14⅛	+ ½
39½	27	RorerA .80	16	64	29⅜	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
37⅝	18⅜	Josarlo .35r	20	84	37¾	37½	37⅜	+ ⅜
45½	13⅞	RoyCCol .64	9	137	15⅜	14⅝	15	— ⅜
46½	30¾	RoylD 2.64e	6	131	35¼	34⅝	35	— 1
		RolD fn2.64e		24	34	33⅝	33⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	Royal Ind	4	69	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .08e	15	57	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
50¾	32	Rubbrm .32	30	28	39¾	38½	39¼	+ 1¼
10⅞	4⅝	Rucker Co		36	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	7½	RussTog .70	3	54	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
46¼	23	RydrSys .30	17	61	29¼	27¾	28	— 2
		S						
7	2⅝	Safegrd Ind	5	72	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
44¼	29¼	Safewy 1.60	10	65	37¼	36¾	37	+ 1
35¾	24⅝	StJoeM 1.60	10	57	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	6	64	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
46¼	25⅞	StLSgF 2.50	7	52	33	32¼	33	+ ⅞
15⅛	10½	StPaul 1.04e		116	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
31	28¾	StRegP 1.20	12	156	34¼	32¾	34¼	+ 1½
10⅜	5⅛	SalantCp .24	3	73	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
20⅛	13¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	105	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	8	77	7	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅞	9	Sangamo .60	5	30	10¼	9½	9½	— ½
23¾	12	SJuan 1.30f	9	16	12⅛	11⅞	12	
34⅞	22⅛	SFe In 1.60a	9	793	34	33½	33⅞	+ ¾
9⅞	6¾	SFeInd pf.50		10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
52	36¾	SanFeInt .20	39	374	49⅛	47⅛	47½	— 1⅜
8⅛	4⅜	SarWeSc .30	6	18	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11	SaulRl 1.55e	7	54	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	3⅝	SavnEA .33e			14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10	5	SavA Stp .24	7	90	3⅛	32	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	SavODr .12e	8	144	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅞	3½	SavinB Mch	13	99	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	2¾	Saxon Ind	3	293	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
27½	5¾	SCA Svc	6	63	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅜	Schaefer Cp		59	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
87⅝	64⅞	ScherPlg .62	37	257	72¼	70¾	71	— 1
68⅝	49	SchlitzBr .64	3	234	56⅜	55	56	+ 1½
139	82½	Schlmbg .60	56	131	133	132	132⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	8⅜	SCM Co .40	4	248	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	9	66	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	23	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	17⅛	ScotFetz 1a	8	86	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅜	ScottFor .60	6	29	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅛	10⅝	ScovilMf .80	4	288	11⅞	11⅛	11½	— ¼
69	32½	Scovil pf2.50		38	34	32¾	33½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	ScudDuoVl		18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
8¾	7⅛	Scud pf.67k		27	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
52¼	31⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	6	341	31¼	30	31¼	+ ⅜
12	2¼	SbdWA .55t	5	224	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅞	5	Seagrve .34e	3	30	5⅝	5½	5½	
29½	10⅛	SealPw .72b	4	43	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
39⅞	22¼	SearleG .46	21	291	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
123¼	78¼	Sears 1.60a	18	348	82⅝	80⅞	81⅞	— ⅞
9¼	1	Seatrain Lin		191	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
66¾	35⅝	Sedcolnc .10	23	100	63½	62⅝	63⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅞	10⅛	Servmt .56a	5	21	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅝	Shakspre 2.8	4	98	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
22	7⅛	Shapell .10	3	59	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
66	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	13	209	66¼	65½	66¼	+ ⅜
35¼	19	ShellT 1.03e	5	3	22	21¾	21½	
23⅛	5⅝	ShellrGl .56	3	70	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
24½	13	ShlIGl pf1.40		16	18⅜	13	18⅜	— ⅛
34½	13⅞	ShlIGl pf1.35		16	14¼	14	14	— ¼
51⅝	27⅝	Sherw Wm 2	7	30	33¼	32¼	32¼	+ 1⅛
85	59	Shr W pf4.40		240	66	66	66	+ 1
10	8⅛	SiegelH .20e	7	52	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	SierraPc .86	7	101	10¼	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
27½	15⅞	Signal .60b	9	299	22⅛	20½	22⅛	— ¼
37	36	Signal pf2.20		18	48½	48	48	— ⅛
24¼	15⅝	Signal pf 1		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
54	36¾	Signode .86a	14	13	40½	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Simm Prec	6	54	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
28	13	Simm .88a	6	55	14⅛	13¾	14	— ½
60⅜	33½	SimPat .33a	30	255	38½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
73½	35	Singer 2.60	7	308	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
96	50	Singr pf3.50		23	54	53	53½	+ ¼
26⅞	9⅛	SkaggCo .40	8	51	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	19	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ½
44	11½	SkilCp .67p	6	108	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
33⅛	9⅛	Skyline .21	9	282	12⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
34½	10½	SlaterW .40	7	20	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
22½	10⅞	SmithAO .76	4	39	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
29	15	SmithInt .22	26	177	28	27⅞	28	+ ½
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	14	109	50⅞	48⅞	50	+ 1⅜
33	10¼	SmithTr .40	6	6	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
25⅝	14	Smucker .80	7	41	14	13	13⅞	— ⅛
31¼	12	SolaBas .60	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	1¾	Sonest 1.66c		109	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
57¼	23¼	SonyCp .10e	21	435	29⅛	27¼	29⅛	+ ⅜
		Sony fn.10e		80	28½	27¾	28½	
36⅞	25½	SooLin 2.38e	5	39	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
10	5¼	SOS Con .27	5	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	15⅞	SCarEG 1.43	9	147	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	29	SCEG pf2.50		2	33	29½	30	+ 1
24	16¼	SoJerIn 1.55	6	11	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Southdwn In	4	94	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
35¼	20½	Sodw pf1.80		11	20⅞	20½	21⅛	— ⅛
39¾	27¼	SoestBK .76	13	86	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ 1⅛
17½	10¾	SoastPS 1.28	9	4	10⅛	10	13	
28½	17½	SoCalE 1.56	7	x391	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	14¾	SouthCo 1.34	8	736	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	29	SoulGE 2.08	6	9	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
66⅝	42½	SoNRes 1.50	9	65	47	45⅛	47	+ 1⅛
45	34½	SoNETl 2.24	8	233	35⅜	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
53½	48¼	SNET pf2.82		4	49	49	49	
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	11	244	39⅜	37¼	37	+ 1¾
50½	29⅝	SouRy 1.92	12	130	51	50	50⅞	+ 1
7⅛	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		41	6½	6¼	6⅛	+1⅛
33⅛	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	7	28⅞	28⅜	28⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	12½	Southld .30b	9	130	14	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7	SwstFor .20	3	82	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	17⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		34	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	SwstPSv .82	9	106	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Sparton .20a	4	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30½	10⅛	SperryHut 1	3	91	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
51⅛	31	SprryH pf 3		18	33¼	32½	32½	
56	35⅞	SperryR .66	14	197	43⅞	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	11	Sprague El	7	51	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
15⅞	10	SpringM .60	5	49	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—
38	23	SquarD 1.10	18	85	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
114⅞	79¼	Squibb 1.62	22	122	82	79	80	— 2
31½	20¾	StaleyM 1.40	8	4	25½	25	25½	+ ½
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.18e		40	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
55¾	46⅛	StBrand 1.83	14	107	50⅛	49⅛	50	+ ⅜
55	49½	StdBr pf3.50		210	49	49	49	
56¾	30	StBPaint .25	33	109	40½	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	27⅛	StOilCal 1.70	8	624	35	33⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
102¼	76½	StOilInd 2.68	15	456	102¼	101⅜	102⅝	+ 1¼
81	72¼	StdOil Oh	34	266	78¼	77	77⅛	— 1⅛
66½	61⅝	SO Oh pf3.75		z90	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
9¼	5	StdPress .24	5	54	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8¼	StPrudnt .66	8	39	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
20¼	9	Stander .44	4	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ 1
46⅞	26⅞	StanWks .96	8	80	26⅞	25½	26	— ⅛
16¼	7⅞	Stanray .60	5	39	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25	16½	Starrett 1	7	2	19½	19⅛	19½	
28	13	StatFdl 2.44e	5	149	14	13	13	— ⅛
14	10⅞	StatMS .81e		100	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	35¼	StauffChm 2	8	80	38⅛	37	38	+ ⅛
54⅝	37¼	Stau pf1.80a		1	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Sterchi .48b	5	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
37⅛	24¼	SterDrug .60	21	138	27⅝	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅜
35¼	23⅛	StevensJP 2	4	66	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
35⅝	22⅜	StewWa 1.92	7	22	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
21¾	13⅛	StokeVanC 1	5	76	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
88¾	32¼	StonW 1.95e	18	85	89¾	88¾	88¾	+ ½
13½	8⅜	StoneCon .40	6	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
44	12	StorerBdg 1	6	60	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	6½	StridRite .65	6	68	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
55	24⅝	StuWor 1.32	3	29	28¼	27½	27½	— 1¼
88	64	StuWr pfB5		1	62¾	62¾	62¾	
41¾	19⅝	StW pfA1.40		2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
17⅛	1⅛	SuavSh .10p		73	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
33	15	SubnPro .80	7	42	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
25½	14	Sun Chm .40	5	14	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
61⅜	42¼	SunOil .98r	12	54	57¼	56⅜	56¾	— ⅜
52	38¼	Sun O pf2.25	8	48	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	
34⅝	14¾	Sunbeam .90	8	184	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
37½	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	14	39	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
50½	39	Sunds pf3.50		3	43	42	43	+ 1
16⅛	9⅞	SunshM .20e	80	102	13¾	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	13	SupValu .76	6	63	15	14½	15	+ ½
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	56	4	287	285	287	+ 4
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	7	255	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
40⅛	16⅞	Superscpe	5	62	21⅞	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
19	9⅝	Sutro 1.60e	5	96	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
12¾	5¼	Swank .68a	5	56	6	5⅞	5⅞	
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	15	57	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		20	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Systron Don	6	44	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
		T						
58⅝	14	Taft Brd .60	6	62	17	16¼	16½	— ⅜
20	5½	Talcott .27p		56	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5	Talley .60	4	89	5¼	5	5	
15⅞	8½	Talley pfB 1		57	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
22¾	12¾	TampaE .88	7	26	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
46⅞	15⅜	Tandy Corp	10	75	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	6	Technicolr	6	117	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
21¼	9⅝	Technicon	16	83	12½	11	11⅛	— 1⅛
56⅜	29⅞	Tektronx .20	18	18	43⅛	43	43	— ⅜
19¾	4¼	Telecor .25	4	71	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
20½	9⅝	Teledyn .59t	5	345	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
34½	3⅛	Teleprmpt	5	72	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9	2½	Telex Cp		304	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	19¾	Tenneco 1.44	8	283	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅜	Tenneco wt A		103	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
112¼	75½	Tennc pf5.50		14	83½	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅞
49½	24	Tesoro .10e	12	248	46⅝	45½	46	
43⅞	25	Texaco 1.76	7	1137	29⅜	28⅛	29⅛	+ 1⅜
61¼	38½	TexETr 1.58	14	69	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
40	22⅛	TexGsT 1.64	6	176	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	21¾	TxGs pf1.50		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Texasglf .76	16	209	31¾	30⅜	31	— ⅛
27⅝	15½	Texasind 1b	7	53	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
138⅜	83	TexInst .68	32	163	107½	104⅜	105⅝	— 1
39	13¼	TexOilG .01	20	176	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	23	9	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
34½	20½	TexUt 1.04	11	1920	22½	21½	22¼	— ⅛
34⅝	16½	Textron 1	7	98	20	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
44½	27½	Textr pf2.08		12	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	—
34⅛	18½	Textr pf1.40		4	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
22	8⅜	Thiokol .60	5	601	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
61½	43⅝	ThomBet .64	26	33	47	44⅝	45⅝	— 1⅛
21⅜	7¼	Thomin .40b	5	20	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	8¼	ThompJW 1	4	27	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
12	6	ThrftDg .37	7	81	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Tl Corp 1.40	6	108	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	23	TidwatM .52	18	26	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ¼
63¼	25¼	Time In 1.90	6	89	30½	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
25⅞	15⅜	TimeMir .32	10	182	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	29¼	Timkn 1.80a	6	55	32⅞	32⅛	32½	
25	15⅛	TishRlt .40b	16	48	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Tobin Pkg		4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
24¾	11	TodShp .20p	16	26	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ⅜
30⅞	22⅝	ToledoEd 2	8	31	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	+ 1
23⅛	12	TonkaCp .40	6	16	13	12¼	12¼	— 1⅛
17½	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	7	44	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
44	25	TranUn 1.44	14	30	41⅞	40⅜	41	+ 1
42⅞	12⅝	Trans W Air	4	669	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	— ⅛
29¼	18	TWA pf 2		18	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
18⅛	5⅝	TrnWF .16e	3	67	6⅛	6	6	
17⅞	8⅛	Transam .59	6	2016	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
126	71	Trans pf4.50		8	72½	70⅞	72	— 2
23¼	16⅛	Trainc 1.65e		64	18⅞	16½	18⅞	— ⅛
75	6	Transcn .43	5	47	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	26½	Travelers 1	9	289	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	— ¼
50¾	35¾	Travelr pf 2		8	41½	40½	41	+ 1
46	15⅝	TRE 1.14t	7	x227	15⅞	14⅜	15⅛	
34½	21	TriCon 2.85e		194	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ 1
36¾	31⅝	TriCn pf2.50		3	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
37	21¼	TriSM 2.92e	7	36	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Trianind .90	5	12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
20	9⅝	TrianPfc .40	2	44	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	16	Trinity .60	4	18	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
27⅞	16	Tropicana	17	57	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅛	TRW In 1.10	6	225	19⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
82½	51	TRW pf4.50		9	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
87⅛	55	TRW pf4.40		15	56⅜	55⅛	55½	
207	108	TRW pf4.25		1	113	110	110	—32
15⅜	10⅜	TucsonG .84	6	28	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅜	5	TwenCe .15e	5	387	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25¼	11⅝	TylerCp .20	4	35	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
		U						
34½	15⅛	UAL Inc	18	146	23	22	22¾	— ¼
33½	16	UAL pf.40		8	23	22½	22½	— ¼
22¾	14¾	UARCO 1.10	6	22	16	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	UGI Cp 1.32	9	29	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	9¼	UMC Ind .95	5	103	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	7⅛	Unarco .40b	4	17	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
55½	39½	UnNV 2.60e	5	3	40⅞	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
62¼	35⅛	U Camp 1.40	16	27	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	29¾	UnCarb 2.10	7	805	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
41⅞	13¼	UnCom 1.33	5	173	15¼	15	15⅛	
12⅛	4⅜	Union Corp	10	64	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
18¼	10⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	303	14⅛	13⅞	14	
100¾	90	Un El pf7.44		2	88½	88	88	— 2
62⅞	53⅞	Un El pf4.50		z130	54¾	54	54	— ⅛
57⅛	45	Un El pf 4		z50	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
27⅜	2½	Un Fidelity	3	223	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
50¼	32¾	UnOCal 1.70	10	421	50⅜	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
65¾	46⅞	UOCa pf2.50		130	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
92⅛	58½	UPacCp 2.40	16	205	92¼	90¼	92¼	+ ⅛
16	9½	UnPac pf.47		41	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	18⅛	Unionam .84	7	142	20¼	18⅞	20⅛	+ 1⅞
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	318	8⅛	7¾	8	— ⅛
105½	85	Uniryal pf 8		z500	88⅛	86	87⅛	
45¼	20¾	Unit Air 1.80	5	97	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	6	91	8	7⅞	8	
15½	12½	UBrd pf1.20		18	13⅛	13	13	— ½
10	7⅛	UnitCp .73e		83	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
75	5¾	UnitFin Cal	3	56	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
31	16¾	UnitGas .92	6	58	18	17½	17½	
34½	25	U Illum 2.32	7	12	25⅜	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
10	4⅝	Unitind .34	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
32⅞	5	Unitinn	5	99	6	5⅝	5⅞	
28⅜	13	UJerBk 1.04	7	55	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
24⅜	16⅝	UnMM 1.30	4	69	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
20½	6	Un Nuclr		95	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ 1
3⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅝	10½	UnRefg .32a	6	61	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	33⅜	USFidG 2.40	9	57	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅜
39⅛	18½	USFor 6.05e		17	22	21	21	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅝	US Frgt 1.40	6	180	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	17	USGyps 1.60	5	273	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
30¾	21¼	USGy pf1.80		11	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
25¼	3⅛	USHome .6	2	2732	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	7¼	US Ind .65	3	841	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	14	10	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ½
16⅛	9⅛	US Rlty 1.36	11	61	11⅜	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
23¼	10	US Shoe .95	6	86	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38¾	26¾	USSteel 1.60	7	391	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	— ¼
20	13¾	USTobac .76	9	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	UniTel 1.04	10	234	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	1⅞	UniTel wt		9	2⅜	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
30	19⅞	UnTl 2pf.50		10	22⅛	22	22	—
34⅛	22⅛	UnTel pf1.50		5	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+
15⅛	6	Unitrode Cp	9	45	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—
35	23⅛	UnLeaf 1.76	4	x32	25⅜	25	25	
25½	12½	UnivOil .25e	9	212	15	14⅛	14⅞	—
104¾	59½	Upjohn .86	31	348	71⅝	70	70	— 1
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		44	12	11⅛	12	+
38⅛	21⅛	USLIFE .28	14	392	31¾	30⅝	31⅛	+
14⅝	9¼	USLInc .93e		57	10½	10¼	10⅜	+
23¾	14½	USM stp .60	4	29	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
33⅜	24⅜	USM pf2.10		10	25¼	24½	24½	— 1
20	16¼	USM pf1.50		290	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	—
57	39⅞	Utahlnt .52	27	319	50⅞	49⅜	50	—
38½	30¾	UtahPL 2.32	8	52	35¼	34½	34⅞	+
37⅝	23	UV Ind 1a	4	63	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	
29	20¼	UV In pf1.26		5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+
		V						
19½	9⅝	Varian .10e	11	x74	12	11¾	11¼	—
20¾	6⅝	VCA Cp .44	5	145	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+
27⅛	10⅛	VCA pf.80		6	10¼	9¾	9⅞	—
34⅞	21⅛	Veedr 1.78a	6	7	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—
16	5¼	VendoCo .40	6	31	6	5¾	5⅞	
17	7	Venice .24	5	27	9⅛	8½	8⅛	—
15¾	12½	VestSe 1.16e		41	14	13¾	13⅞	+
35⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	39	163	32⅜	31	32⅛	+
34¼	15⅜	VF Corp .64	9	11	18½	18	18⅛	+
20	4⅝	Viacom Int	7	116	5	4⅝	4¾	+
18¼	6¼	VictCmp .50	7	59	8	7¼	7¼	—
23⅜	13½	VaEPw 1.18	6	1056	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		z300	106½	106½	106½	
73¼	60	VaE&P pf 5		z190	61	59¼	59¼	— 1
19½	5	Vornado .97t	5	185	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—
28½	11⅛	VSI Corp .52	5	8	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+
29⅞	20½	VulMat .40	7	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
17¼	10	VWR Un .64	4	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—
		W						
44⅝	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	x27	31⅝	31½	31½	+
96⅛	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		2	67½	67⅛	67⅛	
33⅝	5⅜	WacRl 2.36e	7	96	17	16⅜	17	—
22⅞	12⅝	Walgreen 1	6	46	14	13⅝	13⅞	+
57½	49⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	14	6	53	53	53	+
25⅞	14⅝	Wall-Bus .45	9	16	15⅝	15⅛	15½	—
18⅝	8¼	WallMu .60a	3	60	9⅛	8⅞	9	—
32	20½	WalM pf1.20		2	20	20	20	—
34⅞	12½	WelMar .05e	15	59	13⅜	12⅝	13	—
33⅜	12	Wang Labs	16	47	17⅛	16⅝	17⅜	+
12	3⅝	Ward Foods		86	6	5⅝	5¾	+
20½	8¾	Warnaco .80	3	81	9⅝	8⅞	9	—
15	7⅜	WrnerCo .50	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+
39⅛	9	WrnCom .40	4	221	10⅝	10	10	—
133⅝	46	WrnC pf4.25		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—
78	18¼	WrnC pf1.25		21	20⅜	20	20	— 1
54⅞	33¾	WgrnL .72a	21	301	38⅛	37	37½	+
40¼	22	Warn S 1.20	11	145	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+
27⅞	20	WashGs 1.88	6	35	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—
19⅛	13⅞	WashSt .88	5	8	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+
22¾	12¾	WasWP 1.44	9	17	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
17⅜	12½	Waste Mant	18	39	14½	14⅛	14½	—
41¾	14¼	WatknJ .05e	11	36	16⅛	15¼	15⅞	—
11¾	4⅛	WayGos .60	5	20	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
23½	15¼	WayG pf1.60		1	15½	15½	15½	
6⅛	3⅜	Wean Unit		27	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	7¼	WeanUnit pf		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	5¼	Weathrd .40	3	39	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
8⅛	2¼	Webb Del E	3	190	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—
17⅞	6	WelMcL .54	4	113	7¾	6⅞	7	—
21¼	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	9	4	15½	15¼	15½	+
2⅜	⅞	Welbilt Corp		55	1	1	1	
29½	19⅝	WellFgo .96	9	73	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+
25⅞	15⅝	WllFM 2.11e	7	101	15⅞	14⅝	15	—
21⅛	7⅛	WellRG .68a	3	33	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—
18¼	10¼	WescoF .40e	5	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
25⅛	16½	WestctTr .75	6	1	22	22	22	—
63½	53½	WtPP pf4.50		z200	55	55	55	
30⅝	19	WtPtPep .2a	6	44	24⅜	24	24⅛	+
14⅝	6½	WnAirL .25e	6	131	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37½	23¼	WnBnc 1.40	7	202	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+
14⅝	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	8	114	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—
13	1⅝	WnPub .60	4	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
49½	10	WUnion 1.40	8	367	14⅝	14	14⅛	
80	41	Wn Un pf 6		1	68	68	68	—
99	39⅝	WnUn pf4.60		14	47	46	46⅛	+
110¼	42½	WnUn pf4.90		5	48½	48	48	
47⅜	24½	WestgEl .97	19	1590	26⅜	25¼	25¼	— 1
64	54	Wstoe pf3.80		z130	56	54⅝	55	+ 1
49⅛	19⅜	Wstvco 1.10	8	185	36¼	35	35⅛	+
31⅜	15⅞	Weybrg 1.28	5	35	16⅝	16½	16½	—
40¼	34¼	Weyerhr .80	15	254	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	—
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	10	248	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
21⅛	10¼	WheelPitt St	6	27	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—
64⅞	54	WhelPit pf 6		z140	55	54½	54½	— 1
53½	43	WhelPit pf 5		z30	46	46	46	
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .88	11	49	26½	26	26	—
21⅞	8½	WhitCon .60	3	208	9⅛	9	9	—
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		4	36½	36½	36½	
16	8⅛	White Motor	5	122	9½	9	9	—
7⅛	2	Whittaker	33	558	2⅛	2	2	—
28⅛	10⅝	WickesCrp 1	5	216	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	
8	5⅜	WiebIst .25b	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
47½	17⅞	WillRoss .48	20	12	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—
74	39	Williams Co	16	164	71	70	70½	—
54¼	19	Wms Co wt		76	51⅝	49½	50½	— 1
65⅝	35¼	Wms C pf.88		1	61½	61½	61½	—
41¾	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	17	29	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ 1
27½	2⅞	Winnebago	19	470	3½	3	3⅛	—
25⅝	21	WisEl P 1.72	9	89	25	24¾	24⅞	+
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z10	95	95	95	— 1
18	14¼	WiscPS 1.24	8	25	16	15½	15⅞	+
24⅛	14⅜	Witco 1.04	5	94	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+
7⅝	2⅛	WolvW .05p	6	174	2½	2	2⅛	—
19⅞	7⅝	Wometco .50	6	97	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+
19⅞	9⅜	WoodsCp .48	5	54	10¾	10¼	10⅜	—
31⅛	15⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	317	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+
47⅞	27⅜	Wolw pf2.20		10	32⅜	31¼	32⅛	+
7⅝	3⅛	World Airwy	5	59	3	3⅞	4	—
68⅝	52	Wrigly 2.40a	10	56	51½	50⅝	50⅝	—
17½	6⅝	Wurlitzr .80	12	26	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+
11⅝	2½	Wyly Corp	3	277	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—
		X						
170	114⅝	XeroxCp 1	33	489	125½	122½	124	— 1
28⅛	14½	Xtra 1.57t	4	257	18⅛	17½	18¼	+
		Y						
16⅝	9¼	YngStDr .60	9	19	12¼	11¾	12¼	+
		Z						
43½	13¾	ZaleCorp .72	6	70	15	14½	14½	—
37¼	19¾	Zapata .10e	7	347	31¾	30⅞	31⅛	+
73	41½	Zapata pf2		3	63⅞	63	63½	+
29¾	4⅝	Zayre Corp	2	140	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—
56	23	ZenithR 1.52	8	248	26	25⅞	26	+
20⅛	8¼	Zurn Ind .28	8	120	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-87	87½	88½
Amax 8-76	98½	99½
Amax 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
ASEA 8½-86	96½	97½
Ashland 8-87	94½	95½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¼	94¼
BK Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
Barclay 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Beecham 8¼-86	96½	97½
BICC 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	98½	99½
CN PTT 8-86	97½	98½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	101	102
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	99½	100½
Com Union	98	99
Cons. Food 7½-91	90½	91½
Cont Oil 7-80	94	95½
Conoco 8-86	97½	98½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Copen Coun 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99	100
Corning 8½-86	100¾	101¾
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 9-82	104	105
Denmark 7½-90	88½	89½
Dow Cor 8½-86	100¼	101¾
Dupont 7½-78	98½	99¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	100½	101½
E.I.B. 7½-90	89	91
Esso 7½-76	98¾	99¾
Esso 8-86 Nov.	98¼	99¾
Escom 8½-86	94½	95½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	98	99
First Chic 7-80	91½	92½
Ford 8-87	98¼	99¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96½	97½
GenMills 8-86	98¼	99¼
GenMot 8¼-76	101	102
GenMot 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	89½	90½
Granges 8½-89	95¾	96¾
GTE 8¼-86	98½	99½
Guar Roy 8-87	93	94
Haas 8-78	98¼	99¼
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
Hambros 7¾-86	91½	92½
Helsinki 8¾-86	99	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98	99
Iceland 8-87	92¾	93¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	90	91
I.N.I. 8-97	89	90
Ireland 8¼-89	94	95½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	98½	99½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97	98
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Klein Ben 8¼-87	95¼	96¼
Lyons 8¾-86	98	99
Mafina 4½-88	95	96½
Metro Est 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	103	104
Mount Isa 8¾-86	96	97
Newfoundld 8½-86	100¾	101¾
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	88¾	89¾
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	96¾	97¾
Otis-Elv 8¾-85	100¼	101¼
OwensCorn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac. Light 8-86	95¼	96¼
Pekema 8¾-86	98	99
Pennwalt 8-86	94¼	95¼
Petronor 8½-86	95½	96½
PhilMorris 8-78	101	102
PhilMorris 8½-86	103½	104½
Plessy 8½-86	95½	96¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100½	101½
Quob. Prov. 7½-88	93	94
Queensld 8½-86	96	97
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
Rank 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Richardson 8¾-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8.88	93½	94½
Scott 8¾-86	101	102
Shell 8-86	96¾	97¾
Shell 7½-82	91¾	92¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	100¾	101¾
Sth Africa 8-87	88½	89½
Sybron 8-87	94	95
Tenneco 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Textron 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Transamer 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Transocean 8-86	97½	98½
Transocean 8-84	98¾	99¾
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
T.R.W. 8¾-86	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79	93½	94½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Volvo 8-87	93¾	94¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	94¾	95¾
Will Glyn 8¼-87	95¾	96¾

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	59½	61
Amexco 4¼-87	92½	94
Amoco 5½-84	134	136
Am Tob 5¼-88	92½	94½
Ashland 5-88	91½	93
Beatrice 4½-92	86½	88
Borden 5-92	82½	84
BroadHale 4½-87	76½	78
Carnation 4-88	72½	74
Chevron 5-88	106½	108
Chrysler 4¾-88	58½	60
Chrysler 5-88	60½	62
Con Tel 5½-88	88	89½
Cummins In 6¼-86	90	91½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	99	100½
EastKodak 4½-88	122	124
Econ Lab 4¾-87	97	98½
Fedders 5-92	61½	63
Firestone 5-88	77	78½
Ford 6-86	87	88½
Ford 5-88	75½	77
GenElec 4¼-85	99	100½
GenElec 4¼-87	95	96½
Gen Foods 4½-82	80½	82
Gillette 4¾-87	78½	80
Halliburt 4¼-87	140½	142
Honeywell 6-86	93	94½
ITT 4¾-87	73½	75
I.S.E. 6¼-89	91	92½
Mass Mut 6¾-87	76	78
McDerm 4¾-87	155½	157½
Miles 4¾-93	80½	82
Morgan JP 4¾-87	128½	130
Motorola 4½-83	126½	128½
Murphy Oil 5-89	153	155
Nabisco 5¼-88	92½	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	91	92½
PanAm 5¼-88	55	57
Penney JC 4½-87	88½	90
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	101½	103½
Rank 4¼-93	70	72
R.C.A. 5-88	76	77½
Revlon 4¾-87	93	94½
Sperry 4¾-88	99	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	91	92½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	89½	91
WarnLam 4½-87	94	95½
WarnLam 4¾-88	88½	90

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.92	91.89	114.66
Previous	97.64	91.45	113.13

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 28, 1973

Chrysler	219,800	15¼	— ⅛
Transam Cp	201,600	8⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	200,400	23	+1⅛
Tex Util	192,000	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors	182,200	48	— ¾
Westgh El	159,000	25¼	—1⅛
EastnAirL	157,600	5⅛	— ⅛
CocaBtg NY	145,100	9⅛	—1
Occiden Pet	137,000	8⅝	— ½
Ford Mor	136,900	41	—1⅛
RCA	119,200	18¼	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	113,700	29⅛	+1⅜
Va ElPow	106,600	14⅛	+ ⅛
Pan Am	104,100	4	— ¼
Pier 1 Imp	103,700	4	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	21.31	22.72
Advances	674	1181
Declines	876	443
Unchanged	335	261
Total issues	1885	1885
New 1973 highs	29	40
New 1973 lows	91	54

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PrudBldg M	128,600	4¼	— ⅛
Champ Ho	93,000	3⅛	— ⅛
Buttes Gas	90,800	31¼	—2¼
Wynn Intl	88,400	7¼	— ⅛
Texas Intl	74,600	10⅞	+ ¾
McCull Oil	66,300	4½	— ⅛
Recrion Cp	54,400	22½	— ¼
DCL Inc	49,700	5-16	— 1-16
LoewsTh wt	44,200	5⅛	+ ⅜
AO Indust	32,400	⅝	

Approx total stock sales 5,120,000
Stock sales year ago 10,302,650

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
90.47	87.30	98.07	+0.89

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	850.78	857.63	839.94	848.02	— 2.99
20 Trn	193.48	195.84	190.85	194.33	+ 1.20
15 Utl	89.88	90.62	88.48	89.21	— 0.71
65 Stk	271.72	274.21	268.08	271.21	— 0.43

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	110.53	107.91	109.16	—0.23
20 Railroads	45.68	44.55	45.46	+0.62
55 Utilities	47.49	46.34	46.87	—0.20
500 Stocks	98.76	96.41	97.54	—0.20

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.93	51.60	51.75	—0.10
Industrials	56.58	56.33	56.51	—0.11
Transportation	37.36	37.13	37.36	+0.07
Utility	34.54	34.36	34.42	—0.09
Finance	64.48	64.06	64.29	—0.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 27	423,517	383,797	4,359
Dec. 26	308,127	444,189	8,426
Dec. 24	243,494	341,279	3,785
Dec. 21	311,674	506,342	4,468
Dec. 20	281,470	477,228	5,387
Dec. 19	339,248	502,386	6,470

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-29

ACF Ind, Allied Chem, ASA Ltd, BakerOilT, Bayuk Cig, BucyErie n, Cities Svc, Comb Engin, Cont Oil, Dome Mine, Fluor Corp, Fluor pfB, Fost Wheel, Gard Deny, Halliburtn, Homestke, Kennecott, MAPCO, MoPrt Cem, Pullman, Rosario Re.., StRegis Pa.., Shell Oil, Soo Line, South Ry, StdOil Ind, Stone Web, UnPac Cor.., UnPacCp P..

NEW LOWS-71

Adam Millis, Alcon Lab, Alison Mtg, Alcoa wt, A Cent Mtg, Am Invest, Ameron, Avco Cp wt, Bache Co, Baker Ind, Ball Corp, Ball GE pfB, Bankff NY, Bank of Va, Belden Corp, Capit Mtg, Carrier Cp, Chadbrn Inc, ChaseMTr, ChockFDN, Chromal pf, ClvEl 7.56pf, CNA Larwn, CocaBtg NY, Colwell Mtg, ContlRlty, Conf Mtge, ContData pf, Cooper TR, CurtissWr A, DiGior pf A, Dover Corp, Dun Bradst, Excelsr InS, FstMtge Inv, FstPa Mtg, FstVaBksh, Flintkote, Food Fair, Gen Instr pf, GenTelEl pf, Genesco Inc, Gleasn Wks, GtrWshInv, Hobart Mfg, Horizon Cp, Hubbard Rl, Ideal Toy, Instit Inv, JerCe 8.12pf, LehValInd, LomN Mtg, Mattel Inc, Meredith Cp, Nat Svc Ind, NoNG 8.48pf, Oakite Prod, OhPw 8.48pf, Outlet Co, PatInc 2d pf, PhEl 4.68pf, PhEl 4.40.., PhEl 3.80.., Philips Ind, PhilVanH, PSEG 9.62.., PSEG 8.08.., SanJuan R.., Smucker J.., Squibb Co.., StdBrand.., Stanley W.., StatMut.., Stauff 1.30.., StuWor pf.., Talley pf.., Todd Sh.., Toots R.., Transam.., TRE C.., Triang.., TRW 4.50.., UnEl 7.44.., USM 2.10.., VCA Cp p.., VaElP 5.., WallMur.., Wayne Go.., WellFat M.., Wolver W.., Wrigley

Soviet-Irish Pact On Trade Called Prelude to Ties

DUBLIN, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A trade agreement between the Irish Republic and the Soviet Union was signed here today as a prelude to the establishment of full diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic missions between Dublin and Moscow.

The Irish Foreign Minister, Garret Fitzgerald, confirmed that a Soviet Embassy will be set up in Dublin in February and an Irish Embassy will be opened in Moscow later in 1974.

The trade agreement concluded today was the first between Ireland and the Soviet Union. It was signed by Mr. Fitzgerald and Alexei Manzhulo, Soviet deputy foreign trade minister.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 28, 1973

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	273
Canon Camera	270
Dai Nip. Print.	269
Fuji Bank	405
Fuji Photo	277
Hitachi	160
Honda Motor	515
C. Itoh	682
Japan Air Lines	1,900
Kansai El P.	670
Kao Soap	315
Kirin Brewery	289
Komatsu	242
Kubota I Wks	349
Matsu E. Ind.	468
Matsu El. Wks	470
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	192
Mitsubi Corp.	470
Mitsui Co.	478
Mitsukoshi	459
Nippon Elec.	210
Sharp	283
Shiseido	890
Sony Corp.	3,840
Sumitomo Bk.	435
Taisho Marine	280
Takeda Chem.	226
Teijin	300
Tokyo Marine	461
Toray	189
Toyota Motor	435

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅝	6⅞	AAR Cp	.95e	6	18	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞+	⅛
10⅞	4½	AAV Cos	.60	3	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	6	AbrdAut	.40	3	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Aberdn Pet		54	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7½	Acme Hamj	.175	63	93	14¾	9½	14¾+	⅛
9¾	⅝	Acme Prec		5	3	⅞	⅞	⅞—	
5	3	Action Ind		3	62	3½	3	3 —	⅛
5¾	3⅜	Adam Russ		5	16	3⅝	3	3⅛—	⅛
4¾	1	ADM Indust			26	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
12	9¼	AdobeOil Gs		19	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast P		3	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
2⅝	1¾	Aerodex Inc			6	1½	1⅝	1⅝—	
7½	3⅛	AeroFle .15e		4	39	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
4½	⅞	Aeronca Inc			59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2¾	1	Aerosed		4	25	1⅝	1⅝	1 —	⅛
13⅜	2⅝	AffilCap	.391	3	103	2½	2¼	2¼	
1⅜	½	Affil .Cp wt			33	⅝	½	½	
10⅝	3¾	Affil Hsp	.20	7	31	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	
10¼	6½	AffilPub	.05e	4	5	7	7	7 —	⅛
8	2⅝	AiC Pht	.56	4	5	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Aiken Ind		5	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12	5	Airborn Frt		7	16	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
10¼	5¼	Airpax	.45f	4	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	
14⅝	9⅝	AirVeh .15		18	56	12⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
18⅞	10⅝	AlpMg .63e		9	7	15⅝	14¾	15⅝+	⅛
11¾	10½	Alan Wood		3	5	10⅞	10	10⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4½	Alaska Airl			37	5⅞	5	5⅛	
4⅜	1⅝	Alba Waldn			23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15⅞	4⅜	AlcoJac .25e		7	18	5	4⅝	5 +1	⅛
6⅝	⅜	AlJArner Ind			16	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
12	6¼	Alleghy Airl		8	149	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
17	23	AllegA pfC	3		1	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
10⅛	3½	AllegA wTD			24	2⅝	2¼	2¼	⅛
8⅜	1⅜	AllegA wtN			21	3½	1⅝	3¼+	⅛
10⅜	4⅛	Alleg Cp wt			18	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
6⅜	6⅛	AllenTR .86t		5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Allied Art		12	46	3½	3	3⅜	
12⅜	7⅛	Allied Cntrl		7	4	8	8	8 —	⅛
14⅝	10	AlliThr 1.20		5	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3⅜	1½	Alpha Ind		10	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7⅜	4	Altamil Cp		4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅜	⅛	Altec Corp			63	9-16	½	½—	1-16
5-16	5-16	Altec Cp wt			8	7-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
1⅜	⅛	AltecCrp .pf			3	⅛	⅛	⅛—	
7	7	AlterFds .50		5	1	8	8	8 —	
47⅜	47⅜	Alcoa pfA3.75			2100	49¾	49¾	49¾+	⅝
7¼	7¼	AlumSpc .44		11	1	10	10	10	
29⅛	29⅛	Amco Ind		14	23	3⅝	3⅝	3½+	⅛
15⅛	5	AHessLL wt			165	10¾	12⅝	10¾+	½
4⅝	1⅝	Am Agrncs			48	1½	1½	1½	
8	5¾	AmBlifrt .60		3	37	6	5½	5⅞—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	AmBusP .20		18	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	ACeiMtg wt			16	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
23¼	23¼	AFJtch 2.70e		7	22	23¾	23¾	23¾	
5	1½	AmFltch wt			23	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	2	A GarPd .94		5	41	5⅝	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
10-16	4	A Girl Fash			10	9⅝	½	10-16	10-16
4	1¾	A Hard Pict		4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Alsrsell .26e		5	38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9	5⅞	AMalzaA .20		5	67	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
9	5⅜	AMalzeB .20		5	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
14⅛	32	Am MF 1.89e		4	12	34⅝	33¾	34⅜+	⅜
4	1⅛	AmMot Inns		6	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜+	⅜
24½	23¼	A Petrf 1.20		10	8	31¼	31	31	
4⅜	1¼	A Plan 1.00t		29	3	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅜	1⅞	A Prec .25e		9	8	2	2	2⅛+	⅛
1	7⅛	A Rity 1.23e		8	39	8½	8	8 —	⅛
2⅛	½	AmRltyT wt			54	⅞	⅝	⅝—	⅛
6¾	2⅛	Am Recreat		3	178	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	A SafeE .58t		4	53	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	A Techl .11e		3	12	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅛
6¾	4⅜	AmTrain Sv		5	103	5½	4⅝	5	
2	7⅝	AMICCp .04		4	105	8¾	7¾	8 —	⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Andrea Rad			3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Anglo C 1.50e			9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	
		Angle fn.12e			2	1½	1½	1½—	
6¾	3	Anthony Ind		2	84	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	⅝	AO Indust		6	824	1⅞-16	⅝	⅝	
4	1½	Applid Data		6	25	2	1¾	1¾—	⅛
3½	28	Aquit Ca .20		22	75	25¾	24⅝	25⅞+	¾
2¾	9-16	Argus Inc			5	1	½	1—1-16	
8¾	12⅜	Artz CL .10e		8	31	12⅜	12¼	12½+	⅛
2¾	2⅜	ArtzCo pf.68			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	1⅞	ArtKLGs 1.30		8	21	24⅞	24¼	24⅞—	⅛
5⅜	6	Armac Ent		3	103	6⅛	5½	6 —	⅛
7⅜	6⅝	Armin Cp		4	25	7⅞	7	7⅞+	⅛
3⅝	4⅛	Arrow Elect		3	34	4¾	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
8¼	7⅜	Arundel .49t		5	7	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
4½	2	Arwood Cp			4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7	8	Asamera O		26	207	10¾	10⅛	10⅜—	⅜
½	9⅜	AshOil Can		12	32	10	10⅛	10 +1	¾
3⅛	⅝	AskinSv .08f			11	⅝	6⅝	⅝—	
2⅛	⅞	Aspen .40b		3	15	5	4⅞	5 +1	¼
4⅝	1⅛	AssdFd .05p			19	2	1½	1⅝	
6⅜	2⅜	Asfrex Inc		5	39	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
9½	5¼	Atalanta Cp		3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2	¼	Atco Ind		16	99	1⅛	⅞	1+1-16	
7¾	1⅞	AticoMtg wt			32	2⅛	1¾	1¾—	⅜
6½	10⅛	AtlC MI .25f		6	25	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
3½	12¾	Atl CM B wi			4	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
14⅛	13-16	Atlas Cp wt			76	1	¾	16-16	1-16
4⅛	17½	Augustinc .10		22	74	21⅞	21¼	21¾+	⅛
9⅜	7	Austrex Oil		22	99	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜—	1⅛
3¼	2¾	Auto Bldg		3	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4	Autmat Rad		5	25	2⅛	2⅛	2¼—	⅜
8¾	4⅜	AutmSvc .20		4	39	5¼	5	5⅜+	⅛
7	61	Autm Sw .72		14	6	43½	42¾	43¼+	2
1	7¼	AVC Corp		6	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
3⅝	2⅜	AVEMC .14		7	74	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
3⅜	26¾	Avondl 1.15a		6	x3	28⅛	28¼	28¾+	⅜
3⅜	10¾	AVX Corp		13	9	14⅝	14	14	

B

5⅜	4⅜	BaldSec .31e			19	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	BanFd 1.45e			57	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
4⅝	4	BangPun wt				⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅜	18	BanstrCh L.t		10	176	20⅛	18⅜	18⅜—	2⅛
		BanstrCh In			1	18	18	18	
1	8	BankrU .20e		12	30	9½	9⅛	9½	
7⅜	2	Banner .03			3	3	2⅝	2⅝—	
5⅛	2⅜	Barbra Lyn		5	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅜	1⅜	Barclay Ind		7	23	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng			10	4	3¾	3¾	
5⅜	7¼	Barnwel Ind		29	12	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
2¼	3⅜	Barry R .42t		5	13	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
3⅝	4⅜	BarryWr .32		5	227	6¼	5	5¼	+⅜
3½	1	Bartell Med		3	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅜	2⅜	Barth Sp .27		5	34	3	2⅞	3	
6¾	1⅜	Bartons Cdy		14	7	2	2	2 —	⅛
3½	1	Baruch Fost			4	1	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	2⅜	Barwick ET		4	19	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
7⅝	3	BasinPet Cp		18	27	6¾	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3⅝	8½	BayrkU .90e			16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	⅜
1	½	Bhavlori RL		4	53	¾	¾	11-16	3⅛—1-16
6⅜	1⅛	Ball Ind .08		4	82	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
3⅜	1⅛	Bellscot .13t		3	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅜	14⅝	BenSM 2.20e		5	18	16	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1⅜	BenSIMg wt			5	10	2¼	2 —	⅛
4½	2⅜	Benrus Crp		4	92	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	2⅜	Berg En .44t		6	20	3¼	3	3⅛	
1	4½	BergRit .80e		5	75	4½	4	4⅛—	½
		BergRit wt			21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅛	2⅜	Berg Bruns		71	44	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
4	3⅜	Berg B pf1.15			7	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
7¼	3¾	BernzOmat		7	27	3⅞	3¾	4 —	⅛
4	2	Bertea Corp		4	12	4	4	4 —	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	BervenC .10		5	79	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅛	1¾	Bethlem Cp			15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	11⅛	Beverly Ent		6	166	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4	3⅜	BeryHill Bnc		5	15	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
11⅝	11⅝	Bic Pen .27		13	31	16	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
7⅜	16¼	BgBear 1.08		5	71	17¼	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	BigV Supmk		5	18	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅜	13¾	Bink Mf .90r		7	9	14½	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
14	10⅛	BinnySm .72		4	9	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
2⅜	5	Bio Dynam		14	13	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
4⅜	3⅝	Blessing .40		3	25	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Blount .68		3	35	3⅝	3⅜	2	
6⅜	2½	Bluebird Inc		4	56	3½	2⅝	3 —	⅛
⅛	⅛	Bluebird wt			48	3-16	⅛	3-16—	1-16
¼	7	Bodin Ap .40		3	25	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
7¼	4	Bohack Crp		87	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	3⅜	Bolt Berank		8	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
29⅜	19¼	Bowmar Ins		6	75	20⅝	21¼	21⅜—	⅜
7⅜	5⅞	Bowne .20		6	56	5¾	6¼	6¼—	⅛
	24⅜	BowVall .30		Nil	17	28	27¼	27⅜	+⅜
5⅞	5½	Brad Ragan			50	6¼	6	6	
13⅜	8	BradfCm Sy		28	19	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+⅜
3	3	Brnchin .26		6	19	3½	3	3⅜+	⅛
⅛	9	BranMAr wt			7	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Brascan A 1		4	35	17⅜	17	17⅜—	⅛
4⅜	12¾	BraunEn .44		4	12	12½	12	12½—	⅛
4	3⅛	Brazos Corp			19	3¾	3½	3¾+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Brewer .40			16	9½	8⅝	8⅞—	⅜
6	5⅛	BATob r.25e	6	1	5	11-16	5	11-16+	1-16
2⅛	1⅛	BroDart Ind			9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5	2½	BrodySt .05e		5	9	2⅜	2½	2⅜+	⅛
7⅜	4	BrookP .16a		7	7	6⅛	5	6⅛	
	2	BrownCo wt			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅛	1⅝	BwnFA .40b		9	2	15	15	15	+⅛
9⅜	8	BwnFB .40b		9	26	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
6	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40			9	5	5	5	
3⅜	3	BTU Eng			19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅜	2¼	Buehler Cp		8	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅜	7⅛	Bue.n Ir		25	4	18	7¾	7½	+⅛
1½	3⅜	Buildex .20		3	38	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
14	8	Bundy 1.05a		3	32	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	½
2⅜	1½	Euresss Ind		8	66	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	BurmsInt .40		8	38	9½	8¾	9¼+	½
6⅜	4⅜	Butler Aviat		3	33	5⅜	6	5 —	⅜
16	16	Buttes G Oil		31	908	34⅛	31¾	31¾—	2⅛

C

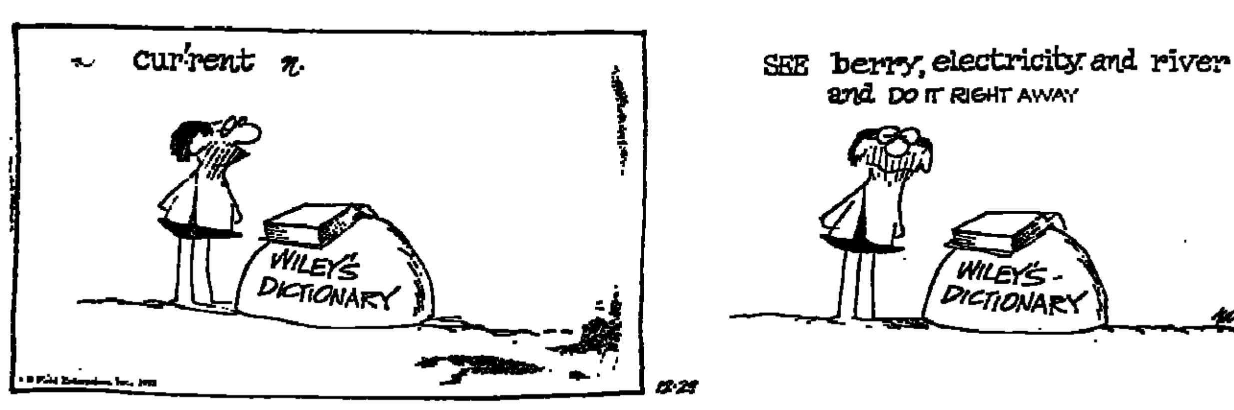
15⅜	11½	Cabicom Gn			88	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
1½	⅝	Cagles In A		3	7	6	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅜	9½	Caldor .16b		5	78	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
14	5⅜	Calcomp		6	182	8½	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
1⅝	12	Cal PrfCm 1		7	69	13⅜	12	12 —	1⅛
3½	1⅝	Calvert Exp		17	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
9⅛	5	Camco Inc			56	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
1½	5 1-16	CampChib		6	64	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Campin .30b		3	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	CdnExp GO		.42	57	3 7-16	3 1-16	3 7-16+	1-16
	4⅜	Cdn Homstd		67	33	6¾	6 1-16	6¾+	10-16
9⅜	4⅜	CdnHydr .25		8	16	7⅛	7¼	7⅞+	⅜
1	3⅛	CdnInd P 1.00		4	3	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅜
14⅜	8⅜	CdnMarc .15		11	15	3⅝	3	3½+	⅛
16⅝	4⅜	Cdn Merrill		16	16	5 1-16	4⅜	4 15-16	3-16
3⅜	1	Cenwarl Int			78	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
1⅜	9⅛	Cdn Oceanit		18	14	10⅜	10½	10⅜—	⅛
8	7	Canoga Ind		5	20	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
⅛	2¾	Capital Res		7	14	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
8	1¼	CapitlFd 12		6	7	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
⅜	6⅜	Cap Ind .33e		4	44	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛—	
1⅞	2⅜	Caressa .20		4	156	4	3¼	3¼—	⅛
	6⅜	Carnet .88e		16	59	38½	37½	38½+	½
½	9⅜	CarPipl .84b		6	10	10	10	10 —	⅜
8½	60	CaroPL pf 5			2150	61	60	60	
3⅛	2¼	Carr wt			67	2½	2¼	2⅜	
	9⅜	Carrols Dev		8	20	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
7⅛	1	Castleton In		17	78	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	10	Castlwd Int		13	13	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
4	4½	Cavitron Cp		18	24	8½	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
3⅜	1⅜	CDI Corp		4	10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
6⅜	3⅜	CelticCraft			22	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
9⅜	40½	CenM pf3.50			320	40¾	40¾	40¾—	⅛
7⅛	49¾	CenPL pf 4			2180	50⅜	49½	50¼+	½
8⅜	4	CentSec .09e			58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	3⅛	Centinel .31r		4	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3½	7	Cenvill Com		2	16	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
2⅜	2⅛	CertfdCp .23t		3	14	2⅜	2⅜	2½+	⅛
9⅜	10-16	Cerlron Cp		16	80	10-16	9-16	10-16—	1-16
5½	4⅝	ChadMill .40		4	8	5⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
4⅜	3⅜	ChamH .62t		9	930	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
3	1½	Charan Ind		5	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
7⅛	2¾	Chartr Med		4	19	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅜	6	CHB Fd .55t		4	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
7⅜	2	CHC Corp		6	15	2¾	2½	2¾+	⅛
7⅜	3½	ChmExp .20		7	47	5⅜	5	5⅞+	1
7⅜	7⅛	CherryB .24		32	3	10	10	10	
2¼	2⅛	ChiRiv 1.60a		7	6	21¼	21	21 —	⅛
3¼	3⅛	ChleUnl .51r		7	39	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
9¼	7¾	Child World		18	47	8¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅜	3½	Chlor C .44a		4	x6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
6⅜	1⅜	Christian Co		8	96	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
15⅜	10½	ChCvF 1.35a			12	14	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¼	1	ClMtgGr wt			99	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
9⅞	1⅜	Cinema 5 Lt			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama			203	1⅛	⅞	1	
30⅞	6¼	Circle K	.36	8	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅞	2⅜	CitznFinl .16		7	41	3⅝	3⅜	3½+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	CitzMtgl wt			20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅜	6⅛	CityGsFl .50		5	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	5¼	CK Petrolm		33	21	10½	10	10 —	⅜
9⅜	2¼	CL Finl		2	40	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
3⅜	10-16	Clark Cons		7	19	⅞	¾	⅞	
18¾	5⅞	Clark Gr	.30	3	8	6	5⅞	6	
17⅞	7	Clarkson	.16	7	42	8¼	7½	8¼+	⅛
10¾	3⅜	Clarostat		4	9	4¾	4½	4¾+	⅛
4¾	⅞	Clary Corp			60	⅞	½	⅞	
19⅝	4⅝	Clausng .48a		4	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
13½	2½	Clopay .85r			19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
25¼	8⅛	CM1 Corp		19	53	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
61¾	4¼	CMI Inv wt			31	6	5⅜	5⅞—	
10¾	2	Coachmn In		2	32	2½	2⅛	2⅜—	
22¾	11	Coff Mat	.56	11	42	14⅝	14¼	14⅜+	⅜
4⅜	1¼	Cohen Hahfd		5	17	1½	1¼	1½+	⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Cohu In .16e		5	60	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	
20½	2	Coit Intl		4	184	2½	2	2⅛—	⅛
25¾	8⅛	ColeNat .52		4	30	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
33	5¼	Coleman .44		5	240	8½	7¼	7¾—	⅜
10⅜	4⅞	ColTow .22e		2	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅞	1⅜	Col Com .20			33	3½	3	3⅛—	⅛
25¾	6¾	ColwellC .28		4	31	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
13½	3½	ColwMtg wt			5	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
4	10¼	Comb Com		7	38	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
38⅞	13¼	Cmbustn Eq		15	142	21¼	19½	20½—	⅛
39½	25	Comnc 1.20e		15	7	34⅞	33⅜	34⅜+	1½
21¼	7⅜	ComlAlll .30		7	37	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16⅜	11⅛	CmlMet .60b		3	8	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
9	1¼	Commodor			27	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	
16⅜	5¼	ComPsyc Cp		9	11	7⅞	7	7⅛	
6⅛	1½	Compac Cp		8	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅞	5⅛	Compoin .32		3	21	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
7⅜	⅝	CompuDyn		7	26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27½	17¼	Compugrp		13	40	26	25⅛	25⅝—	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Comput Eq		7	29	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	⅞	Comput Inst			5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	1¾	Comput Inv		8	37	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2	Cmput Mch			7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	1⅞	Concrd Fab		11	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp			57	2½	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Connlly Con		11	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅜	1½	Conrac Inc		2	46	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		65	41	6⅜	6½	6½—	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Consyne Cp		11	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	
2¾	⅞	Cont Mater		7

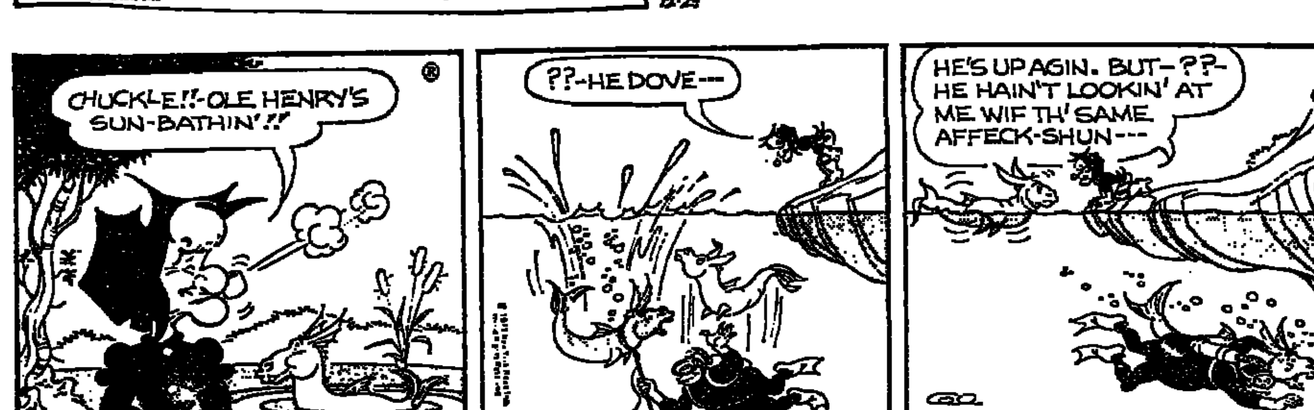
PEANUTS



B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



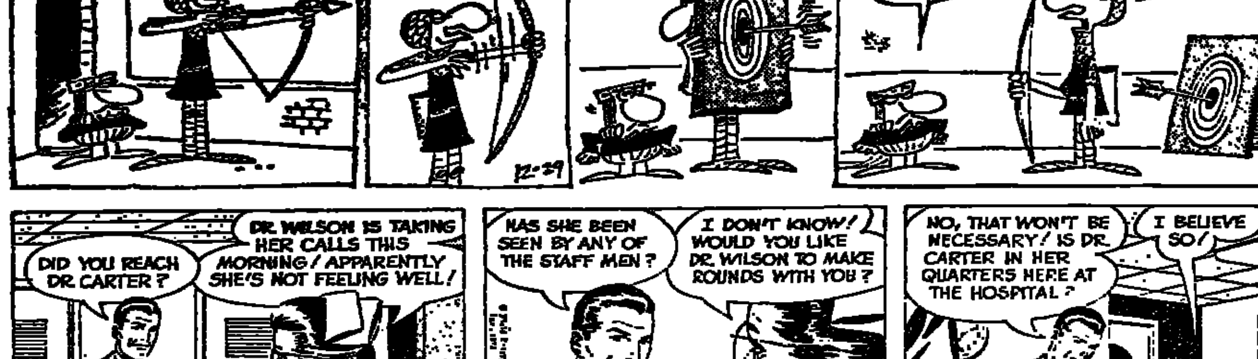
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



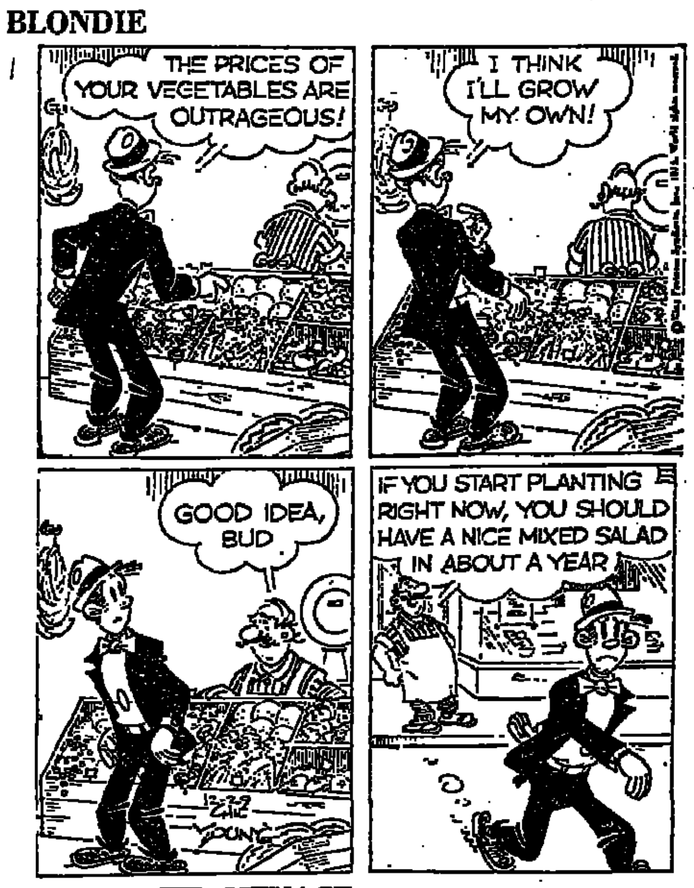
POGO



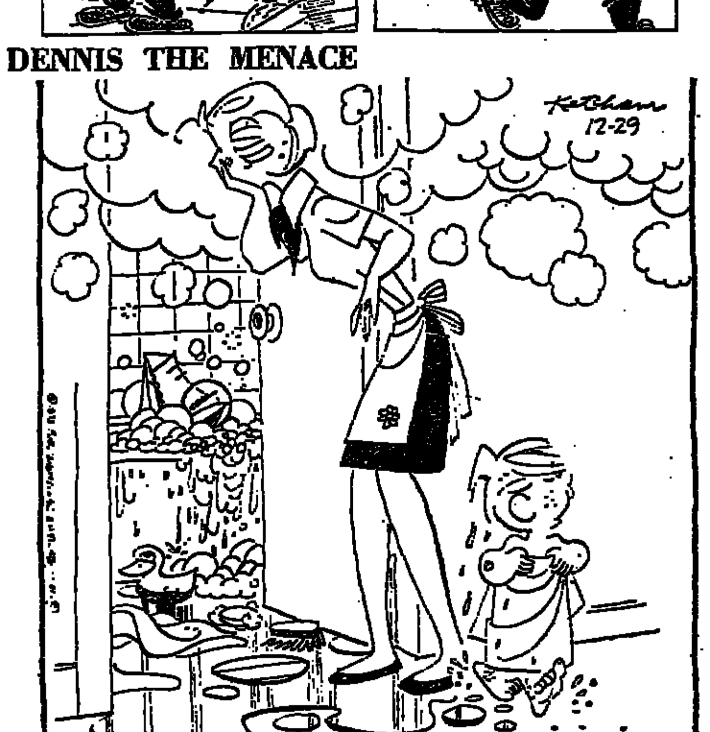
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"YESSIR, THAT WAS A GOOD BATH."

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

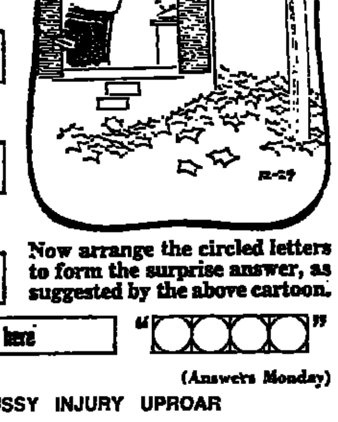
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLEEX

ENGAM

DANNIL

LOWLAF



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RODEO FUSSY INJURY UPROAR
Answer: What he became when he was offered IOU's for an expensive coat— "FUR-IOU-S"

BOOKS

THE JOURNAL OF ANDREW BIHALY

Edited by Anthony Tuttle. Thomas Crowell Co. 229 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Paul Theroux

THE eerie feeling one gets on reading this sad, self-lacerating journal of a lonely young man's cockroach existence in a New York room is that if he had not killed himself no publisher would have touched his book with a bargepole. Publication might have saved him. He felt he was a failure. An early entry goes: "Today for the first time in my life I smelled gas. For suicide. It does not smell bad." But in a world that hankers for proof of the truly tragic, only death convinces us of sincerity: we are willing to find magic in an obituary while we deny it to a life.

Andrew Bihaly found writing "therapeutic," and after what seems to have been a number of unsuccessful bouts with psychiatrists he began confiding his undated experiences to a journal, which has just appeared, mysteriously "edited" (excisions are not marked) by Anthony Tuttle. Bihaly did this for two years. In the beginning he was working as a busboy in the Metropolitan Museum of Art restaurant. He was a broody, hard-working person, thin-skinned, easy to meet, and possessing a generosity that amounted almost to martyrdom.

In the process of describing the disappointments in his work, he remembers his past, and slowly on the balance sheet of this journal his memory scourges him: he recalls his childhood in Budapest; in a monastery, Visegrad, where he was placed by his mother (who was put into several concentration camps) only to be tormented by the ambiguous menace of the Nazis; he recalls the uprooted existence he led after the war, a succession of cities and camps, until his arrival in the United States in 1950 at the age of 9. He was educated in Philadelphia (one of his school essays is reprinted here with grotesque irony, "What the Flag Means to Me"); he was in the Air Force; he went to Queens College for a while; he refers to a nervous breakdown, to plans for writing and photography. In its superficial details it is not an unusual story.

But there is more. His birth certificate was forged to prove he was not a Jew; his father was killed in Eichmann's death march; his mother, for reasons he does not disclose, kept apart from him at crucial periods, and he had a crippling dependency on her. So again and again, we read sentences like these: "I am trying to be free of the vicious spasm of anxiety . . . whenever I remember that I am Jewish." ". . . I look up at a woman and, no matter how young she is . . . I feel she is my mother, she reminds me of my mother." "Can a Jewish refugee become a healthy lover?". "I need a doctor," "Who am I?" "What am I doing?"

His most acute depressions grip him when he is out of work. He loses his job at the restaurant and after looking fruitlessly for another rejects welfare and is reduced to begging. He contemplates suicide. Then he gets another job and is briefly happy but develops symptoms of hysterical gagging, a choking like grief in his throat; he is fired again and again he thinks of killing himself. His mother sends him a postcard from Portugal, and in the meantime he is receiving the creepy attentions of the thug upstairs, a dim-witted creature who supplies him with the marijuana he has learned to crave. Throughout the two-year period he meets and makes love to an astonishing number of women, all of whom bear some resemblance to him.

Toward the end of the book he tries other temporary jobs, but each ends badly and he is reduced to near despair; the journal becomes hectic and scrappy, the episodes weirder:

"I almost committed suicide four days ago.

"And I let my mother visit me yesterday. She was asking me how am I. 'I am fine, healthy and happy,' I said." He asks his mother for a thousand dollars, and she begins to give it to him in installments.

Andrew Bihaly's journal is a casebook study in isolation, and there are phrases in it that could only have come from a Queens College psychology course. The incredible thing is that all along he knew exactly what was troubling him: "1) The pain of loneliness. 2) Longing for my mother. 3) The parallel of my childhood with today's situation." But he was unable to communicate this direct diagnosis to anyone near him. That is the saddest part of it. It is easy to say he was a casualty of the Nazis, the Vietnam war, New York's lower East Side of pretenders and part-timers—or the ludicrous abstraction his publishers call "the Aquarian Age". But what of the rest of the truth? In 10 different places in this book Andrew Bihaly speaks of the impossibility of finding work, of the insensitivity of government agencies and of repeated failures to get medical attention when he needed and asked for it. He was a victim, like any Kafka hero, of the severest bureaucratic neglect. This excruciating, piteous journal is the record—one of the best I've ever read—of a disintegrating mind. But it is also an indictment of a society whose attitude toward child-rearing, labor and medicine is rooted in extortion. That we required Andrew Bihaly to kill himself with gas to assure publication and make his point is only greater evidence of how right he was and of how barbarous we are.

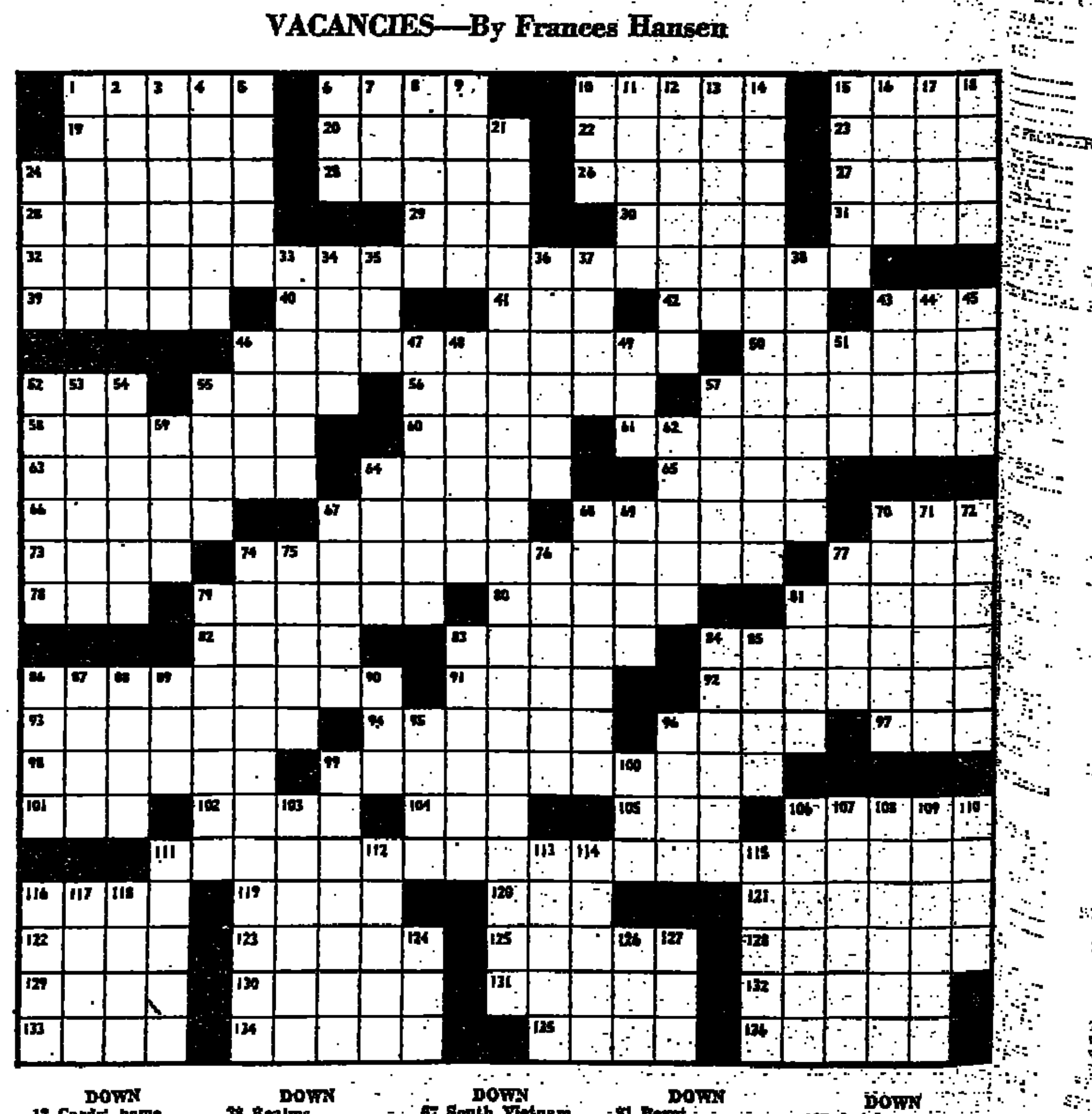
Paul Theroux's most recent book is the novel "Saint Jack."

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

VACANCIES—By Frances Hansen



ACROSS

1 Caesar's enemy
6 Red, in Samoa
10 "... as ugly, ay, —"
15 Charon's river
19 Wilde
20 "Without —"
22 "Close, — cigar"
23 Plea to tea hostess
24 Flemish artist Peter Paul
25 Beautiful young woman
26 Eastern faith
27 Ms. Slater
28 Tristan's lady
29 Broadway play
30 Attention-getting call
31 June 6, 1944
32 Crossword-puzzle activity
39 Over
40 Egg: Prefix
41 Fire bomb: Abbr.
42 News squib
43 Banjo's relative, for short
46 Ammo for TV Westerns
50 Writer's start
52 "Pain has an Element —"
55 Abba
56 Girl of song
57 One in the social whirl
58 Nonclerical
60 Andes grass
61 Coconut cookies
63 Take — (care)
64 Sumatran raft
65 Vault or cat
66 Writer Leon and family
67 French measures
68 Bobbins
70 Drop bait lightly
73 Friction: Sp.
74 Bank concerns
77 Trieste wine measure
78 Grampus: Var.
79 Mr. Waugh
80 Gray's churchyard opus
81 Muscular strength
82 Florida beach
83 Jazz frills
84 Peruke
86 Recondite matters
91 Food fish
92 Spaghetti spice
93 Contrition
94 Unproductive
96 Discover
97 Sheet-metal cutter
98 Nod
99 What I did with my puzzle
101 Turku, in Sweden
102 — day (vaudeville stint)
104 "Is — so!"
105 Second phone: Abbr.
106 Give a leg up
111 Apology for 99 Across
116 Flapper's song
119 That: Lat.
120 In a vacant way
121 — shrdlu
122 — for one's money
123 Florida cigar city
125 Red dye
126 Like the barefoot boy
129 —oxide
130 Daughter of Anius
131 —line (conformed)
132 Two of Henry VIII's wives
133 Harpo Marx, for one
134 Ayn and Sally
135 Part of K.K.K.
136 "That's the — I can do"

DOWN

1 Kissing kin
2 — as a lion (brave)
3 Official seal: Fr.
4 Frank
5 Prefix for a poison
6 —-jongg
7 Service org.
8 Shed feathers: Var.
9 Reagan's opponent, 1970
10 —-Dis, river of Iran
11 Big Apple step
12 Cards' home
13 Where raffle tickets belong
14 Upshot of muralist's work
15 Mining nails
16 "I — you so"
17 Arizona city
18 Candid camera shot
21 How to soothe Linus
24 Prevalent
33 Pram
34 "Terrible" one
35 Neither's partner
36 Faded away
37 Omen
38 Realms
43 Ascent
44 Acute
45 Slips
46 Legal step
47 Grand or Petit
48 Football worker
49 Greek group of W. W. II
51 Upward: Prefix
52 Faeroe island
53 Dostoevsky
54 Carte blanche
55 High notes
57 Vamoose!
59 Congo river
62 "Riding on —"
64 Mr. Vallee
67 South Vietnam town
68 "Bartered Bride" composer
69 Cribbage pieces
70 Come up with nothing
71 "— is truth" (In vino veritas)
72 Maine port
74 Shakespeare, notably
75 Spooky
76 Old World kite
77 Not a copy: Abbr.
78 "Tinker to — chance"
81 Begot
83 Flow steadily
84 Right on target
85 Sea bird
86 Earth goddess
87 Slav
88 Melville book
89 Kind of truck or head
90 Sheikh's garment
95 Carpenter's tool
98 Like Reynard
99 He's letter-perfect
100 Kind of insurance
103 Dakota tribe
106 Flammable gas
107 Antelope genus
108 Oxygens
109 Most tricky
110 See to
111 Dan or work
112 Empty-headed
113 Empty stare
114 Vinegar, in old England
115 Flower part
116 Paul Whiteman's kingdom
117 Solo
118 Former actor James
124 Dolt
126 Miss Lupino
127 Miss Tucker

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

SHEA SOPH JAMMU MILKY
HARE ALOE ORION ORALE
OMER GALA LEMOT RIGEL
VAMOSAVERALNINOMANUEL
EDILES SAYA OLGA
DACIA ASTRO ARGO RBI
TEDDY LAGAN LADEN
ANDHEAVNANDNATURESING
MEASLY TRESTLE ANSATE
ISH SAMBA ESTA
ETLAPAIXSOITAUXHOMMES
LAMP NIXIE OAT
DESIRE FLATTEN MIMOSA
EINKINDLEINISTGEBOREN
FROES HAITI AUDIT
YEW CUPS CROSS DOBBS
DAVY PHIL PERRON
DORMIDORMIOBELBAMBINO
ELIAN SEOUL FATN IDIO
FIFTY ANITA IDES KATZ
TOTAL ROLES NYNY ELOY

هكذا من الأصل

In Sunday AFC Game

Underdog Raiders Hint of Surprises

KLAND, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Oakland Raiders headed for yesterday for their clash with the Dolphins in the can Football Conference ionship game.

ch John Madden, observing aiders' status as five-point dogs, said, "I learned long ot to worry about things I control. I can't control who ay, where we play or what ell the weather is going

lden hinted that fans in the e Bowl Sunday may witome plays that will bring memories.

last Saturday's game, the s used a tight-end reverse hat looked like something

at wasn't new," Madden "It was a play we used Ray Chester was here." r was traded to Baltimore the start of the 1973 sea-

he coach has some other als" for Miami, he, of , is not disclosing them.

Raiders practiced on a field in a drizzle at Oakland eek. They are being pre- for sunny artificial turf ami.

ed on the wall of the room is the slogan: "Gravel, dirt, mud, turf, grass, t or asphalt, it doesn't matWe can beat the Dolphins lace. Think positive."

Defensive Weapon

MI, Dec. 28 (WP).—Ever Miami left-cornerback Tim separated his shoulder in ar's AFC title game against rgh, Lloyd Mumphord has he little kid everyone wants r on.

But Mumphord pushes back, as the Redskins discovered in Super Bowl VII when he helped the Dolphins stifle Washington's passing game in a 14-7 Miami victory.

The same situation prevailed this season when Foley separated his shoulder Nov. 22, pushing the slight, 167-pound Mumphord back into the spotlight for last week's playoff game against Cincinnati.

Mumphord's response was typical. He helped the Dolphin zone restrict rookie flash Isaac Curtis to a single catch as Miami romped, 34-16.

"I like a team to consider me a weak spot and come looking for me," said Mumphord after practice yesterday as the Dolphins wrapped up their heavy drills for Sunday's AFC title game here against Oakland.

"When they try to pick on me, it provides the opportunity for me to show my abilities. I thrive on competition. I feel I'm the best cornerback around. When I face a receiver I respect, I know I'm going to play a good game.

"When I face someone I don't respect, that's when I'm in trouble."

Mumphord's brash attitude probably has helped him retain his confidence when he wasn't playing. Miami Coach Don Shula demoted Mumphord for Foley three years ago, primarily because Foley, at 194 pounds, is better suited to play the Dolphins' zone.

But Shula said yesterday that Foley is activated and could play, yet Mumphord will start Sunday against the Raiders.

"Foley's condition is still a question in our minds," Shula said, "so Mumphord will start. Besides, we're satisfied with Mumphord."

Mumphord is no disgruntled substitute, even though he will be the first to tell Shula he should start ahead of Foley, or anyone else on the team. He enjoys the financial benefits of playing on a championship contender and accepts its restrictions.

However, he does not limit his contributions to replacing Foley. Mumphord is Miami's top blocker of punts and field-goal attempts.

A visiting sportswriter wondered how a man as small as Mumphord withstands the rush of a 260-pound pulling guard.

"Most cornerbacks weigh around 185, so how do they withstand a 260-pound pulling guard?" he responded. "What I try to do is maneuver and use my speed to get position before these big guys get started."

Shula seemed generally relaxed and in good spirits as the Dolphins neared their third consecutive AFC championship game.

Racing Reprieve in France Soon

IS, Dec. 28 (AP).—The government will make an ncement early in 1974 outwhich automobile races will horised during the energy Jean-Marie Balestre, pres- of the French Federation omobile Sports, said today. stre made the statement a talk with Premier Pierre er, who had announced , after the Arab states had d to cut back oil produce- that auto racing would be d until further notice.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

[illegible] 3, Detroit 1 (Martin 2, Parkhouse).

[illegible] 6, Los Angeles 4 (Lesuk 2, [illegible] Murphy 2, Wilding.



Minnesota quarterback Fran Tarkenton.

NFC Game Features 2 Scramblers

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP).—The countdown to the Super Bowl has cast those two renowned fugitives from the pass rush, Fran Tarkenton and Roger Staubach, into the same arena on Sunday.

Their match-up at Irving, Texas, has been brought about by the survival techniques of the Minnesota Vikings and Dallas Cowboys, the only teams still alive after 15 weeks of play in the National Football Conference.

It was the artful Tarkenton who pioneered the quarterback scramble and made it his meal ticket, using it only last week to knock the Washington Redskins out of the playoffs. It was the younger Staubach who brought the scamper, with all its options, to an even finer art, with more zest for the run than Tarkenton, who in later years has been more aware of his place somewhere behind the scrimmage line. But running laterally, Tarkenton can still move as niftily as Staubach.

There are signs that Staubach may be the quarterback in the most trouble on Sunday, bereft as he is of Calvin Hill, the big man who makes the Cowboys' running game go. Without the threat of the 230-pound Hill, whose mere presence helps set up the Dallas passing game, there may be need for Staubach or his coach, Tom Landry, to be more inventive.

Shuttling Plays

It was four games ago, after Dallas was licked by the Dolphins and reduced to a 7-4 record, that Landry started pre-empting the signal-calling and shuttling the plays in to Staubach by messengers. Staubach was clearly miffed by this and said so, but the Cowboys haven't lost a game since.

It was a Landry call, on third and long yardage, that got the Cowboys home ahead of the Rams last Sunday after their early 17-0 lead had dissolved to 17-16 in the fourth quarter. To the zone defense that is supposed to ban the bomb, Landry said humbug, and gave Staubach the nod to let fly to Drew Pearson for 83 yards and a touchdown. Nearly 40 of those yards were in the air, with Staubach executing perfectly.

That Tarkenton can be bomb-minded, too, was seen in Bloomington last week when he hit John Gilliam deep in the end zone for the last 28 yards and a touchdown against the Redskins. With the Cowboys, Pearson has been a rookie sensation as a free agent out of Tulsa who was passed up when 422 other collegians were drafted. But Dallas has no receiver with the 9.3 speed and sure clutch of game-wrecker Gilliam.

The Cowboys were less than awesome, despite their 27-16 knockout of the Rams. They benefited from two quick gift touchdowns, intercepting John Hadl the first time he tried to pass, and falling on a fumble the first time the Rams tried to run. But except for the long pass to Pearson, the Cowboys were unable to penetrate beyond their own 35-yard line in the second half.

Oscar Reed, who tore up the Redskins, and Chuck Foreman spell for the Vikings a stronger running game than what Dallas can produce without Hill, who is an elbow-dislocation case being saved for possible Super Bowl duty on Jan. 13. Tarkenton goes to both of them with critical-situation passes.

Staubach likes to look for Walt Garrison, his No. 2 running back, who makes up in muscle what he lacks in speed.

The reading on the game suggests the Cowboys may be a slight favorite by game time, despite their loss of Hill. This is mostly a tribute to the Dallas defense, which has been rugged, even when the Cowboys as a group have not. Despite the scrambling quarterbacks, a low-scoring game is in prospect at Dallas, with one team trying to protect a small lead.



Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach.

Redemption Is Key Preoccupation in Two Bowl Games

As Georgia Faces Maryland

By Paul Attner

ATLANTA, Dec. 28 (WP).—While his players prepared for a muddy practice romp on a high school field, Vince Dooley sat in a small office off the locker room and tried to explain why he brought his Georgia football team 70 miles up the road from Athens to play in the Peach Bowl against Maryland tonight.

"Everyone is calling it a chance for redemption," he said, tossing mints into his mouth. "I know we are thankful for this game. We have an opportunity to be ranked if we beat Maryland. If we didn't play here, that wouldn't be possible.

"Besides, we knew we couldn't get a Sugar Bowl or Orange Bowl bid. We took this task on with enthusiasm. If we didn't think it was worthwhile, we wouldn't be here."

Still, somehow, Georgia seems to be fighting a no-win battle. If Maryland beats the Bulldogs, the Terrapins will gain the prestige of defeating a Southeastern Conference team. If Georgia prevails—and it is favored to do so—so what? Aren't the Georgias of the football world supposed to beat an ACC team any time?

"Not so," cried Dooley, brother of North Carolina coach Bill Dooley. "The rap against the ACC about being a bad football conference is no longer valid. N.C. State beat Kansas this year, North Carolina beat Texas Tech last year and we lost to State in a bowl one year [1967].

"Maryland is a fine football team, one of the best we'll face all year. We'd like to redeem ourselves against a fine club."

There was that word again: "Redemption." Georgia fans are calling this "the redemption bowl" and even the players have taken up the call.

"It's a second chance for us," said senior quarterback Andy Johnson, without much enthusiasm. "We'd like to redeem ourselves for not having the kind of year we'd like to have had."

The Bulldogs had envisioned, oh, maybe a Sugar Bowl vacation this season. They had the nucleus of a 7-4 club returning and they felt that had to mean improvement. Instead, it meant a 6-4-1 record and so much criticism that the players began worrying more about the talk than about Saturday's battles.

"We finally had a team meeting and dedicated ourselves to getting everyone off our back," said Johnson, a three-year starter and the Bobby Douglass of the SEC—he holds the conference career rushing record for quarterbacks (1,703 yards).

Playing with renewed dedication, Georgia ended with three victories in its last four games. In all, it played six bowl teams, beating N.C. State, Tennessee and Auburn, losing to Alabama and Florida and tying Pittsburgh. Dooley, who has coached seven bowl teams in his 10 years at Georgia, was more bitter about two other games.

"We lost to Vanderbilt for the first time in my 10 years here after blowing a 14-3 halftime lead and we lost the next week to Kentucky for only the third time," he said. "All of us knew neither should have happened."

Those defeats followed the 28-14 heartbreaker to Alabama, which observers feel ultimately did more to hurt Georgia than any other game.

Power Ready In East-West Shrine Game

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (UPI).—There will be a lot of driving power on both sides tomorrow in the annual East-West Shrine Football Classic at Candlestik Park.

For the East, it will be 6-2, 238-pound Barty Smith of Richmond and 6-1, 312-pound Charles Young of North Carolina State at running back, with 6-3, 210-pound Mark Van Eeghen of Colgate in reserve.

For the West, it will be 5-11, 200-pound Charles Davis of Colorado and 6-1, 202-pound James McAlister of UCLA, with 6-0, 195-pound Ken Grandberry of Washington State in reserve.

Both head coaches—Paul Dietzel for the East and Jim Sweeney for the West—named their starting lineups, with the exception of quarterback.

Dietzel will pick from Gary Marangi of Boston College and Norris Weese of Mississippi, while Sweeney will pick from All-America David Jaynes of Kansas and Mike Boryla of Stanford. Sweeney also has Danny White of Arizona State, who will handle the kicking chores and may see some acton at quarterback.

There was the usual gang of pro scouts in the stands at Candlestick Park, with most of them watching Rod Garcia of Stanford. Garcia is the man who booted the winning field goal in the final minute of play in Stanford's 1972 Rose Bowl victory over Michigan.

Garcia has been kicking the ball 60 yards off the ground and 70 yards off the tee in practice for the East-West game. The colleges permit tees but the pros don't. Garcia has been kicking off the ground mostly for the benefit of the pro scouts.

PGA Is Instituting Tourney Series In Coming Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—A new plan of "designated tournaments," in which certain leading professional golfers will be obligated to compete, will be started in 1974 by the PGA Tournament Players Division, commissioner Joseph C. Dey jr. has announced.

The number of the tournaments would not exceed 10 in one year and will be put into effect gradually. Only two or three of the designated tournaments will be used in 1974 and more in subsequent years as first-class courses are available.

These tourneys will be scheduled only on outstanding courses, with not more than two held in consecutive weeks. They will not be scheduled immediately before any of the "big four" events—the U.S. and British Opens, the PGA and the Masters.



Penn State's John Cappelletti practices in Miami for the New Year's Day game against LSU in the Orange Bowl.

Black Players Reject Request To Boycott Sugar Bowl Game

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Black players for Notre Dame and Alabama have turned their backs on talk that they should boycott the New Year's Eve Sugar Bowl game to support grievances of New Orleans blacks who accuse the bowl sponsors of racism.

"My first obligation is to my team," star running back Eric Penick of Notre Dame said.

The NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have urged black fans to boycott the game and promised to set up picket lines at the stadium to protest the all-white composition of the Sugar Bowl executive committee.

Both groups said they had written to black players on the football squads as well as the four teams in the basketball tournament to advise them that blacks had been excluded, until recently, from all participation in the Sugar Bowl organization and are still being denied any membership on the executive committee, although six blacks serve on other bowl committees.

The letters, said Guy Gipson, president of the New Orleans NAACP, *did not specifically ask* black players to boycott the game but suggested they "follow their own consciences."

"I believe a person should take care of his own problems first, his own individuality, those in his immediate environment and then try to take care of those in other places," Penick said.

"We don't know what's going on down there in New Orleans," he said. "I think what we plan to do is go down there and play football."

Alabama players expressed similar sentiments but refused to be quoted by name.

Borg Eliminated, Connors Stays In Aussie Open

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—American Jimmy Connors was abused by the crowd today as he scrambled back from the brink of defeat to survive the third round of the Australian Open tennis championship here.

Bjorn Borg, the young Swedish star who was seeded fourth for the men's singles title, was eliminated in the same round and admitted afterward that he was tired and had lost interest in the match.

Connors, 22, from Los Angeles, was almost beaten by Sydney player Syd Ball, who led, 2-1, and had two break points early in the fourth set. But the American left-hander played his way out of trouble to win, 6-4, 5-7, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Catcalls and shouts of "Go home, Yank" pealed out as Connors tested spectators' emotions with gestures and remarks.

"I have played before more vocal crowds in Sweden and Rome, and the abuse didn't upset me," Connors said later.

Borg was beaten by 23-year-old Australian Phil Dent, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, to the dismay of the sponsors and organizers, who regarded the 17-year-old Swede as one of their star attractions.

"I just lost interest—I'm too tired," said Borg, who arrived here from Sweden Sunday. "I haven't recovered from the trip to this part of the world."

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

New England 5, Los Angeles 1 (Karlander, Selwood, French, Webster, Pleau; Veneruzzo).

Minnesota 5, Edmonton 4 (Paradise, Klatt, R. Walton, Connelly, Hampson; Baird, Gilmore, Harrison, McKenzie).

Quebec 4, Cleveland 2, (Leclerc, Dufour, Bernier, Guindon; Andrea, Shmyr).

College Basketball

EAST

Bluefield St. 67, Wofford 57.

SOUTH

LSU 76, Tulane 44

MIDWEST

Ohio St. 77, Butler 63.
Wichita St. 79, Adams St. 46.
Drake 92, Minnesota 64.

WEST

Idaho St. 107, Illinois St. 88.

TOURNAMENTS

Far West Classic

Washington 98, West Virginia 78.
Oregon 78, Texas 66.

Mercer Intitational

Ind. St. (Terre Haute) 93, Fla. St. 3
Mercer 73, Wisconsin (Mil.) 67.

Old Dominion Classic

Baylor 108, Georgia Tech 89.
Old Dominion 116, Yale 82.

Pacemaker Classic

Mississippi 105, Louisiana Tech 76.
NE Louisiana 85, East Tennessee 80.

Quaker City Classic

Cincinnati 71, St. Bonaventure 65.
Temple 61, Harvard 59.

Rainbow Classic

Purdue 93, Providence 85.
Sub Pac 81, Tennessee 79.

Scranton Tournament

Bucknell 69, Kings Point 42.
Wilkes 78, Scranton 75 (OT).

Winchester Civitan Classic

Randolph-Macon 81, Western Maryland 62.
Shippensburg St. 105, No. Car. Wesleyan 89.

Nebraska Meets Longhorns

DALLAS, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Sooners are still tucked away in a corner of Nebraska coach Tom Osborne's mind, reserved for future consideration.

The Cotton Bowl date with Texas is next up for Osborne's Cornhuskers, but there will come a time—next Nov. 23, in fact—that the Sooners will come around again.

Osborne brought his club to Dallas for a week of workouts in preparation for the New Year's Day battle with Texas. Within two hours, the Cornhuskers were on the artificial surface of the Cotton Bowl, taking part in their first tuneup session.

The Texas contest will be the first action Nebraska has seen since a regular season ending with a 27-0 loss to Oklahoma.

"We have only talked about that game once," Osborne said. "When we came back from our two-week layoff, we looked at the films of that game. It's not a game you need to talk about. It's one you should not have any problems remembering for at least a year."

And while Osborne won't say the Cotton Bowl game gives his club an opportunity to prove its capabilities, he leaves no doubt that it is an important game to him.

"I have thought about this game a lot since the end of the season," the first-year Nebraska coach said. "I want to win this game a lot and I hope the players feel the same way.

"I don't say one game can make a season or cannot make a season, but I would feel a lot better about things if we could win.

"And I think we can win it. Of course, I'm sure Darrell Royal feels the same way.

"I've seen Texas on film and I would say both sides have about equal personnel. I feel whichever team has the motivation and whichever team gets the breaks will win."

Osborne brought his team to town a full week ahead of the game, a somewhat earlier than usual arrival for a Cotton Bowl team.

"If you had been in Lincoln, Neb., this morning you would not have asked why we came so early," Osborne said. "We were expecting a lot of snow up there.

"Actually we can have some fine weather in Lincoln, but really it is about a 50-50 chance that we can't get outside to work out."

The Texas Longhorns will not hit town until tomorrow night, a schedule coach Darrell Royal adopted before last New Year's Day. Since this is Texas's sixth straight Cotton Bowl appearance, Royal has had a chance to test both the early and late arrival schedule—and he likes the late better.

"We can work out on our own field and eat at our own table and sleep in our own bed," Royal said.

Operation for Kilmer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Washington Redskin quarterback Billy Kilmer underwent successful surgery today for removal of an intestinal obstruction that had caused his hospitalization three times during the football season this year.

Giants Reported Seeking Darrell Royal as Coach

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP).—Darrell Royal, longtime coach of the University of Texas' Cotton Bowl-bound Longhorns, is the leading candidate to become head coach of the New York Giants of the National Football League, the New York Post reported yesterday.

The Giants' job became available when Alex Webster resigned following a 2-11-1 record in the 1973 season, one of the worst marks in the club's history.

Royal will complete his 17th season as Texas coach on New Year's day when the Longhorns play Nebraska in the Cotton Bowl game at Dallas. The Giants, hoping to hire a coach before the NFL draft on Jan. 29, reportedly will not contact Royal until after the Cotton Bowl game.

Royal said in Austin, Texas, he has not heard from the Giants and does not expect to.

"I haven't talked to anyone connected with the team and doubt if they've even thought about me. I'm perfectly happy where I am," Royal said.

"I can't really contact the college coaches because they're in bowl games," said Andy Robustelli, the Giants' director of operations. "I can't bother them until next week."

Riva Ridge, Too

Some Doubt Cast on Secretariat's Fertility

PARIS, Ky., Dec. 28 (UPI).—Members of the syndicate that paid $6,080,000 for superhorse Secretariat probably will suffer some anxiety during the next 10 days after some doubt was cast yesterday on the fertility of the stallion.

Ten days is how long it will be before it is known whether a "test mare" at Claiborne Farms here is pregnant, and whether the horse that set race tracks ablaze shines off the turf as well as on.

It will also be that long before Lloyds of London, and several other insurance organizations, known whether they made a safe bet in wagering on the 1973 Triple Crown-winner's fertility.

Reports yesterday said that the horse, and his stablemate Riva Ridge, had flunked preliminary fertility tests.

But William K. Taylor, manager of Claiborne Farms, denied the reports, saying: "I'm almost sure that Secretariat has got one of our test mares in foal, and we will have confirmation on her pregnancy in about 10 days."

In Vail, Colo., Mrs. Helen Tweedy, who put Secretariat up for sale in order to cover the inheritance taxes on the estate of her father, Christopher Chenery, declared: "It is absolutely incorrect that either horse has failed the preliminary tests."

Mrs. Tweedy said that Seth Hancock, owner of Claiborne, had told her there was no cause for concern and that "if their names weren't Secretariat and Riva Ridge, they would have passed long ago."

However, Taylor and Hancock admitted that a foreign substance had been found in the two horses' semen. They said that it was not unusual in horses fresh from turf battles.

Taylor said that it "is nothing unusual with other stallions just off the race track with hard campaigns, and I don't consider it anything to worry about. These things have a way of working out with time and care," he added.

In the farm's official statement, Hancock said that veterinarians had merely requested "additional time for completion of these tests because of the relatively short time the horses have been out of training."

Future of Auto Track In Doubt in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—South Africa's grand prix motor racing circuit at Kyalami may be sold for a housing development if the sport does not resume in the republic within three months, the manager of the South African Motor Racing Club, Alex Blignaut, said today.

The South African Grand Prix world championship race, scheduled for March 2, has been canceled indefinitely as a result of a ban here on motor racing as part of fuel-saving measures.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Portland 118, California 117 (Petris 21, J. Johnson 26; Barry 32, Russell 30).
Phoenix 111, Seattle 100 (Scott 32, Walk 19; Snyder 32, Brown 19).
Milwaukee 139, Philadelphia 107 (Jabbar 26, Dandridge 25; Carter 25, Mix 19).
KC-Omaha 110, Cleveland 100 (Williams 26, Walker 26, Block 15; Carr 24, Clemens 18, Davis 16).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

San Antonio 104, San Diego 76 (Slater 27, R. Jones 18; Moore 12, Johnson 12).
Denver 105, Kentucky 100 (Jabali 21, Green 20; Gilmore 29, Issel 26).

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 28, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

Alexander Fund	$8.41
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.11
Antalis Fund	$7.56
BANQUE BANQUE S.A.:	
(i) Globvalor	SF61.50
Andreas Equity	Can.$5.36
Apollo (Tempus) Ser. pr.	SF92.11
Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.78
Aries Fund	$27.29
Asics Corporation	DM11.35
Admiral Trust S.A.	$9.22
Australia Selection Fd.	$5.35
BRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
(r) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.30
(r) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.85
B. Julius & Co.:	
(i) Bearbond	SF214.49
(i) Conbar	SF251.00
(i) Grobar	SF644.00
(i) Stockbar	SF918.00
BLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
(r) BtF Growth Fund	$5.42
(r) BtF Japan Fund	$9.21
(r) BtF Trust S.A.	$9.50
(r) BtF Income Fund	$9.62
Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$42.80
Brownstwest	$16.43
Bull Land & Constr.	$21.54
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$13.67
Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.92
CAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(r) Capital Int'l	$11.39
(r) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.24
Capital Reinvest.	SF963
Caribco N.V. "C" Sh.	$104.85
Cleveland Offshore Fed	$658.40
Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$6.43
Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.00
Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.40
Convert. Sec.N.V.	$812.42
CRIT SUISSE:	
(r) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF86.75
(r) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF84.00
DIT SUISSE:	
CS BANK CORP.:	
(i) Europa-Valor	SF140.75
(i) Intervalor	SF89.00
(i) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF144.75
Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.58
D.G.C.	$42.44
Delta Invest. Fund	$9.10
Delta Multifund	$8.85
Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 8,477
Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$2.12
EYFUS GROUP:	
(r) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.52
(r) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.36
(r) Dr. Offsh. Com Sh.	$9.78
(r) Dr.Offsh.Deb Prem.	—
Europe Obligations	LF1,017
Eurunion	$42.21
Executive Fd of Canada	$5.86
FIDELITY:	
(r) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.13
(r) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$18.31
(r) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$20.82
(r) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.44
Fiducem	BF1,044
Finance Union	$9.07
First Fund	$13.50
FIT INVESTORS:	
(r) American Trust	$3.99
(r) Int'l Min. Petr Fd.	$6.20
First Nt'l City Fund	$30.83
First Security Can Fd.	$55.46
Fleming Fund S.A.	$60.86
Fleming Japan Fund	$16.85
Fonsales Issue Pr.	SF2,213
Formula Selection Fd.	SF103.05
Fonditalia	$10.99
Fund of Nations	$5.75
Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$1.11
Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.42
(BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
(r) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd.	Berm.$20.12
(r) G T Dollar Fund	Berm.$5.23
Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$5.99
Hauzmann Holdgs NV	$4,808
Hedged Investors	$10,368
H.O.I.T. Hobct	$23.66
ICOFUND	$10.46
INGROW	$22.39
Interlila	SF380.15
Interfund S.A.	$10.87
Interitalia	Lire 6,362
Intermarket Fund	$105.52
Int'l Income Fund	$21.90
Int'l Invest. Network	$10.37
Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$4.28
Invest. Atlantiques	$46.61
Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A	$10.10
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.25
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.11
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$48.16
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$11.91
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$63.36
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.70
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$18.22
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,709
(w) Keyfund	$7.43
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'F.	$9.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$14.74
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$20.66
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd	SF460.50
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF476.50
(w) Luxfund	$20.65
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.79
(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund	$3.32
(d) Newwirth Inv. Fund	$5.82
(w) N.A.M.F.	$80.75
(w) Nippon Fund	$26.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$12.07
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	$1.89
(r) Pegasus Intern'l.	$7.94
(d) Puritano Intern'l Fund	$10.57
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,047
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,622
(d) Rentinvest	LF899
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$6.77
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.31
— (d) Global Fund	$5.31
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF59.35
(r) Senstor Portfolio N.V.	$4.12
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.45
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.24
— (d) Share Realty	$14.13
— (w) Shareholders Real.	$5.22
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.46
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.43
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$8.78
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF9.30
— (d) I.T.F.	$8.22
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM89.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,438.00*
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,187.00*
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$166.26
(w) Star Fund	$6.96
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$6.79
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF852.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select.	SF92.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF105.06
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$51.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$29.72
(w) Tokyo Valor	$11.97
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.70
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.33
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.53
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S Sh.	SF51.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF88.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF97.50
— (d) Eurit Europ Sh.	SF133.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF102.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF80.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF78.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF487.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF267.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est.	SF172.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.40
— (d) Europafunds	DM31.00
— (d) Unifonds	DM18.35
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.85
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM54.50
(w) Unned Cap Inv Fd.	$2.39
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$15.00
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.45
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.38
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,226.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,419.48
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$459.56
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.69
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,380.23

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF - Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked.

Art Buchwald

Bite Your Tongue 1973

WASHINGTON.—A lot of people said a lot of things in 1973 that they are now sorry for. For example:

How would you feel if you had been the person who said to the shah of Iran, "No, thank you, your highness, we don't need any oil. Go peddle your surplus somewhere else."



Buchwald

Or the one who advised President Nixon, "Why don't you release your tax returns? What have you got to hide?"

Or the Secret Service man who said to the contractor at San Clemente, "Why don't you put in a new furnace while you're at it?"

Or the Sony tape machine salesman who told his customers last spring, "Confidentially, the White House uses one just like it."

Or the real estate man who said to Spiro, "Well, as long as you're going to be Vice-President for four more years you might as well invest in a $200,000 home in Kenwood, Md."

* * *

Or the broker, any broker, who told his clients, "You couldn't do any better with your money than investing it in the stock market in October."

Or the lobbyist who said to a friend in June: "Don't waste your time with Jerry Ford. He isn't going anywhere."

Or perhaps the White House lawyer who said to President Nixon, "If you fire Archibald Cox on Saturday, no one in the country will know you did it."

Or the other White House lawyer who assured Mr. Nixon, "Don't worry about the missing tapes. Once you explain it everyone will believe you."

Or the White House press agent who burst into the Oval Office and said, "I've got it! I've got it! We'll launch a counter-offensive and call it 'Operation Candor'."

Or the Israeli intelligence officer who assured Golda Meir's cabinet, "You have my word the Arabs are not prepared to fight."

Or the Egyptian intelligence officer who assured Sadat's cabinet, "You have my word, the Israelis will never be able to cross the Suez Canal."

Or the American intelligence officer who told the National Security Council, "The Arab oil embargo talk is all bluff. What are they going to do, drink the stuff?"

Or the British minister who told Prime Minister Heath, "Sir, the country has just come to a halt."

Or the General Motors vice-president who told his bosses last spring, "My advice is to double the number of big cars we plan to make for 1974."

* * *

Not to mention the political adviser to John Connally who said, "If the President wants you as Vice-President, Congress can't do a damn thing about it."

Lest we forget the associate of Bebe Rebozo who told him, "If you give the $100,000 back to Howard Hughes in cash, no one will find out about it."

Or the person who said to Rose Mary Woods, "This will give you a chuckle. They're going to have some young, miniskirted girl lawyer question you about the tape. Ha, hahaha."

Or the Washington lawyer who told the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, "Don't worry about Sirica. He's the dumbest judge on the bench, and he'll believe anything we tell him."

And, finally, every poor soul in this country who said, "I have nothing against Billie Jean King, but I'll have to bet my money on Bobby Riggs."

The Case of The Noisy Whistle

CANTON, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP).—After more than half a century of use, the steam whistle of the International Harvester plant in Canton was silenced last Friday, charged with creating noise pollution.

"It was like stopping the voice of a friend," said one resident. Others felt the same way, and some 7,000 signatures were collected on petitions asking for the whistle to speak again.

So it will begin wailing again Jan. 2 "in view of the obvious desire of a large majority of area residents to have the whistle operate," said plant manager Robert W. Nelson.

The plant discontinued blowing the whistle after announcing that the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency had received complaints about the noise. It had been in use since 1912.

The save-the-whistle drive was launched by Lee Allaman township highway commissioner.

"It is a day and age when people are tearing down old buildings and landmarks," Mr. Allaman said. "But I don't think we have to lose everything out of the past just because someone says it makes too much noise for them."

The EPA said that it told plant officials the whistle might violate the pollution standards but did not order the company to discontinue its use.

Mary Blume



Detail from a 1924 sketch of American journalist Thérèse Bonney by Robert Delaunay
Photo: Robert David.

The First and Only Thérèse Bonney

PARIS (IHT).—At this time of year when the old get fleeting consideration with municipal dinners and perfunctory family visits, the American journalist Thérèse Bonney has decided to devote herself to the aged by taking a doctorate in law at the Sorbonne in the field of gerontology.

Miss Bonney was admitted to the Sorbonne slightly late in the term because transcripts had to be forwarded from the University of California where she took her BA, Harvard, where she took her master's degree, and from the Sorbonne's own files, for in 1921 she received a doctorate in letters there. Miss Bonney will be 80 in July.

"I've still got an awful lot of righteous indignation," she says to explain her present studies. She has lobbied in Washington to get Medicare benefits extended to Americans living outside the United States and she has visited old people's centers throughout Europe. She would like to see old people's rights extended by new legislation and to have present laws enforced so that old people will, for example, no longer be expelled from their homes by unscrupulous promoters. She would like each French ministry to have a section devoted to the aged.

"Most of the approaches to the problem are sentimental or theoretical and not practical," Miss Bonney says. There is also the problem of preparing people psychologically for old age, and here she thinks her own example might be of use:

"I want the old to see they can still have thrilling moments in their lives, like going to the Sorbonne, and I want the young to realize they can have the sort of life I've had."

An astonishingly vigorous woman whose hair is starting to go slightly gray, Thérèse Bonney is by profession a writer and photographer but her real vocation has been to be a one-woman bridge between the United States and France. It was a vocation she was born to, for her family in upstate New York, while eighth-generation American, was descended from William the Conqueror. Born Mabel, she changed her name at an early age to Thérèse and devoted herself to France and French studies, becoming, by 1919, the official interpreter and aide in the United States of the theatrical companies of Jacques Copeau and Sarah Bernhardt.

Her defense of her Sorbonne thesis on "Les Idées Morales Dans le Théâtre d'Alexandre Dumas" was a very Parisian event covered by the press, and one of the gallant examiners, Prof. Paul Hazard, even then praised her as a friend of France and a *combattante intellectuelle* supporting the forces of Right against Barbarism. It was heady stuff and Miss Bonney became a celebrity:

"I was like Pocahontas to them, a young American intellectual who came to Paris," Miss Bonney says. So soon after World War I there were few Americans and at any rate the tradition for Americans had been to take their doctorates in Germany. She was also rather fetching to look at.

The young American became a columnist for Le Figaro and then founded the first American illustrated press service in Europe, providing newspapers and above all rotogravure sections with texts and photographs. She did the first photo essay in 1924, on how the chic French dog dresses, but her interests were mostly in the arts.

She furnished her studio in Art Déco style (she still sits at a desk made by Pierre Chareau) and helped organize the first Art Déco show in New York, at Lord and Taylor. She organized numerous shows of French painters in the United States and American painters in France; she was painted six times by Rouault, and three times by Dufy. One of the Dufys hangs in her living room:

"It's a beautiful Dufy but still it's not me," she says. "When I first saw it, I said Dufy I don't have a double chin. So he took his brush and added another one." The portrait is indeed a little bulbous around the throat, but Miss Bonney still has the red and white print dress she wore for it. She also has a sweater Schiaparelli made for her, countless medals and decorations, a 1921 Vionnet and the first tapestry designed by Lurçat.

Thérèse Bonney was the first to use a Rolleiflex in reportage, the only foreigner to serve as chargé de mission in seven French ministries, the first journalist to cover the start of the Russo-Finnish war. "It is interesting to look back and see that my life has been firsts and onlys—the first one or the only one to do something," Miss Bonney says. The firsts and the onlys cover a 19-page curriculum vitae. "I think it could be an inspiration to the young, it shows what you can do."

After the war in Finland, she covered the battle of France and returned to the United States, with a photographic exhibition called "To Whom Wars Are Done," a record of what was happening to civilian populations. Outfitted by Brooks Brothers (her previous kit of ski suit and steel helmet had inconveniently caused her to be taken for a German parachutist) she returned to the European battlefields with her cameras and also went on missions for the OSS. A wartime issue of True Comics has a strip devoted to Thérèse Bonney, with such hair-raising captions as "The shells are coming closer, you'd better run for cover." "Why should I? I'd rather help you." In her knapsack she carried a small Dufy nude.

In 1943 she collected a group of straightforward, unmawkish and utterly devastating photographs she had taken of children at war—in French concentration camps, Finnish hospitals, Spanish ruins. Unable to find a publisher ("They were afraid the book would make people cry"), she published it herself under the title "Europe's Children." When her edition promptly sold out, a commercial publisher was willing to take over. The foundation of UNICEF has been traced to the impact of Miss Bonney's book.

For her law doctorate at the Sorbonne Miss Bonney would like to do a "Europe's Children," but on the aged. She has already received permission to do her thesis in photographs—"It will be the first one," she points out.

Had she received the GI bill for her OSS service, Miss Bonney would have been able to study law right after the war and she wishes now that she were 15 years younger in order to do what she wants. She honestly doubts that she can travel all over the world now and photograph the aged as she would like to for her thesis, but with typical Yankee ingenuity she is working on the idea of getting a big manufacturer to sponsor a worldwide competition of photos on the aged. "Polaroid," she points out, "did it for children but they did nothing about it. They just got a lot of sentimental pictures of children and sold Polaroids."

After World War II Miss Bonney adopted an Alsatian village that had been 85 percent destroyed, commandeering food and clothes, organizing there and in other places a return to life. She has taken no photographs since the war.

"I was the first combat photographer, I covered the battle of Finland, Dachau... When the war was over I had photographed so much anguish that it seemed that just to photograph a face would mean nothing at all." But if it is necessary to help the aged she'll take up her Rollei again. "I'll probably have to," Miss Bonney says.

PEOPLE: *The Unlikely Case of The Caliph's Parrakeet*

"In a cozy house cater-corner from the palace, a finicky caliph, who maintained that a genie had revealed to him the secrets of the cabala, spent much of his time smoking panatelas—sometimes kef—and training his pet parrakeet."

Which proves nothing more than that English is an atrocious language to learn to spell. Donald W. Emery, professor of English at the University of Washington, estimates that there are 11,197,440 different ways one could write the above paragraph. Emery and two colleagues have recently completed a survey of the five desk dictionaries most widely used in schools and offices in the United States. It has been published by the National Council of Teachers of English of Urbana, Ill., and includes 2,400 entries as variant spellings. The dictionaries surveyed: "The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language," "The Random House College Dictionary," "Standard College Dictionary," "Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary," and "Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language." (The IHT version is spelled in the "Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary" preferred style.)

* * *

California Sen. John Tunney and his wife, Mieke, were granted a divorce Wednesday in Riverside. Terms of the settlement were not disclosed. Mrs. Tunney, 35, filed for the divorce in May, 1972, after 14 years of marriage. The couple has three children.

* * *

Paris scene: A policeman holding a submachine gun on the corner of the Rue Richelieu near the Bibliothèque Nationale. The gun was pointed downward and the cop was nodding hello to a passing bus driver. IHT art market columnist Souren Melikian said: "You're rather well armed." The cop retorted: "It's for the red lights."

* * *

Cable TV viewers in the Steel Valley area near Pittsburgh were startled the other night by the impromptu airing of several stag films. Alerted by angry viewers, police arrested the projectionist, Glenn Kucera, 21. Kucera had reportedly announced on the air that he was drunk and would show the film, starring two of his friends, until dawn unless someone called the police. He was arraigned on obscenity charges and a hearing was set for Jan. 4. Martin Barch, manager of Valley Cable TV Co., said that Kucera had been fired and that he had spent the day apologizing to viewers. However, "We have had a few calls from people who wanted more of the same."

* * *

Herbert Thorpe, 73, of Meltham, England, is still spluttering over the good samaritan who foiled his wish to spend Christmas in jail. "If I find the person who paid the fine," said Thorpe, "I'll really give him a piece of my mind." Thorpe has been campaigning against a local ordinance forbidding posting of the slogans that he puts up every year attacking the church, politicians and trade unions. He put them up again this year, was arrested, fined £5 and refused to pay. Then somebody paid the fine. "I was looking forward to going to prison to defend the right of free speech," Thorpe said. "But now because of this interfering busybody I won't be able to make my point."

* * *

"Pin-up calendars have kind of gone down the drain," says [illegible] Bloedel of Brown & Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn., the biggest calendar maker in the United States. "It seems that in the age of the X-rated movies and topless everything, bison and scenery take first place. "You go into a store now and see fat people calendars, nude male calendars," says Peter Gowland, a well-known Los Angeles glamour photographer. "All these gimmicks. Nobody is doing anything straight any more." But Gowland still does pin-ups for the calendar put out by the Ridge Tool Co., of Elyria, Ohio, said to be about the last of its kind.

* * *

Simon Scholes saw Princess Margaret's 9-year-old daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, on television when she was Princess Anne's bridesmaid and wrote her his first love letter. "I didn't tell her about wanting to marry her because I didn't want to go too far in my first letter," said Simon, who is 12 and lives near Leicester. "But I did say how pretty she looked at the wedding."

Simon got a reply from Princess Margaret's lady-in-waiting: Lady Sarah thanked him for his "lovely and interesting letter" but couldn't reply personally because of the pressure of schoolwork.

* * *

MARRIED: McGovern and Nixon. Joseph M. Nixon, 36, and Brenda Sue Huls McGovern, [illegible] in Chesterfield, Ill., last week.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Trudeaus' New Son: Alexandre Emmanuel

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Alexandre Emmanuel Trudeau is the name of Prime Minister and Mrs. Pierre Elliott Trudeau's new son.

The 7-pound, 3-ounce baby was born Christmas morning in Ottawa Civic Hospital—two years to the day after the birth of the Trudeaus' first son, Justin Pierre.

Mr. Trudeau said Thursday that his 25-year-old wife Margaret had chosen the name Alexandre and added that she could have been thinking of a saint, a czar or a pope. He said that he wanted the name Emmanuel because "it is a good biblical name." The baby's nickname is Sacha.

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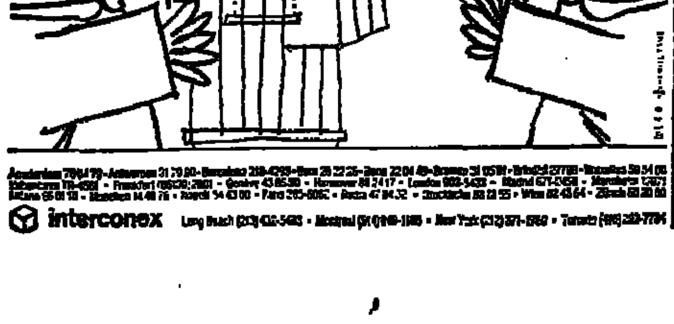
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Germany ......D.M.	53.00	97.00	Spain (air) ..Ptas.	1,056.00	1,920.00
Great Britain (air) £	5.80	10.50	Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	85.00	154.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	497.00	904.00	Switzerland ....S.Fr.	64.00	116.00
Ireland (air) .....£	5.80	10.50	Turkey ....$	21.00	38.00
Italy ....Lire	9,600	17,500	Other countries in Europe (air) $	21.00	38.00
Africa, French Community (air) $	28.00	50.00	Libya (air) ....$	34.00	61.00
Africa South (air) $	46.00	86.00	Madagascar (air) .$	40.00	75.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ..$	20.00	35.00	Mexico ....$	46.00	86.00
Canada (air) ...$	46.00	86.00	Nigeria (air) .....$	46.00	86.00
India (air) ......$	46.00	86.00	Pakistan (air) ....$	46.00	86.00
Iran, Iraq (air) $	34.00	61.00	Persian Gulf (air) $	46.00	86.00
Israel (air) ....$	28.00	50.00	Saudi Arabia (air) $	34.00	61.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	55.00	105.00	Sierra Leone (air) $	46.00	86.00
Lebanon (air). ...$	34.00	61.00	S. America (air) $	46.00	86.00
			U.A.R. (air) ....$	34.00	61.00
			U.S.A. (air)......$	40.00	74.00

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